ANNUAL REPORT
UTAH COURTS

UTAH JUDICIAL COUNCIL
Covering the Period
July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979

RICHARD V. PEAY
STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR

807 EAST SOUTH TEMPLE, SUITE 20
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84102
(801) 533-6371

The Honorable Scott M. Matheson
Governor, State of Utah

June 30, 1979

The Honorable J. Allan Crockett
Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Utah

The Honorable Members of the
Utah State Legislature

In compliance with the mandate contained in Section 78-3-21 (b), it is a pleasure to submit this Annual Report Utah Courts to you and to the people of Utah. This is the sixth such report providing information reflecting the business transacted by the Judicial Branch of Government of Utah.

Circuit Court implementation was accomplished during the past year with little, if any, significant problems. This was achieved largely because of the extensive preparatory work completed during the eighteen months prior to July, 1978. Extensive training for judges, clerical personnel, and local non judicial officials provided for a relatively smooth transition period. Those of us in the Judiciary, working with the new Circuit Court, recognize that implementation is only the first step toward improving Utah's misdemeanor level courts. Already, over the past year, changes have been made which reflect the desire of our Circuit Court Judges and their administrative staff to make substantial long-term, meaningful improvements. Electronic court recording equipment is now used within each Circuit Court location. Records, forms, and related filing systems, have been changed in order to reduce redundancy and improve clerical cost-effectiveness. Also, a uniform bail bond schedule is now in use in every Circuit and Justice of the Peace Court.

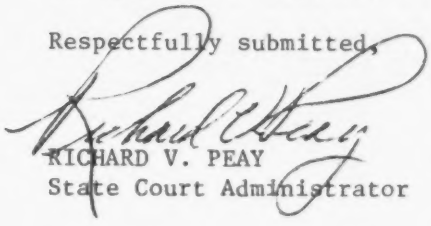
Judicial training programs have been expanded and improved upon with increased participation by judges and administrative support personnel. Out-of-state instruction was provided for in-state training by the American Academy of Judicial Education and by the National Judicial College at Reno, Nevada. All new Circuit Court Judges who had not served as a City Court Judge have now attended the National Judicial College at Reno, Nevada.

Trial Court Executives are now working in three of our multi-judge Circuits. These support personnel will free valuable bench time for the Judges while at the same time bring administrative knowledge and experience to the courts. Each Executive works directly for a Circuit Presiding Judge performing specialized administrative functions as support staff.

The much needed State Judicial Information System is now being developed with funds provided by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration under a National Discretionary Grant. The project, now in the systems design and feasability stage, will be completed within three years and be a valuable aid to administrative decision making. Also, accurate and timely trial court workloads and performance information will give the legislature a comprehensive information base to aid in legislative decision making. Present plans allow for the information system to utilize computer technology and provide linkage between the trial courts and State Court Administrator's Office.

Each of the above described programs have been undertaken for the purpose of achieving an improved judiciary. We are pleased that Utah's legislature has seen fit to provide funds and authorize new programs. Only through such funding can we in the judiciary, improve our quality of service.

Respectfully submitted,



RICHARD V. PEAY
State Court Administrator

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Judge Thornley K. Swan, Chairman & Chief Judge, Kaysville
Second Judicial District

Past President of Davis County Board of Education; former Mayor of Kaysville; Davis County Attorney, two years; former partner of Ray Quinney and Nebeker Law Firm; member Utah State Bar; President of Junior Bar Section, Utah State Bar; American Bar Association; American Judiciature Society; Past President of Kaysville Rotary Club; Utah's Representative to the Council of State Court Representatives for the National Center for State Courts, appointed District Judge July, 1961. (Replaced D. Frank Wilkins as Chief Judge February 1, 1974.)* Term expires November 1, 1981.

Justice Richard Johnson Maughan, Associate Justice, Utah Supreme Court
Salt Lake City

B.S., Utah State University, 1948; J.B., University of Utah, 1951; Assistant to the Attorney General for Utah 1951-52; Member of the Utah State Board of Regents, 1961-75; Member Utah State Bar (Chairman, Continuing Legal Education Commission), 1966-69; Davis County (past president 1961-62) Bar Association. Term expires November 1978.

Judge J. Robert Bullock, Provo
Fourth Judicial District

Former Assistant Provo City Attorney; past chairman of Provo Civil Service Commission; member, Utah House of Representatives, three years and Legislative Council, one year; vice-chairman, Utah Constitutional Revision Commission; former Assistant Chief Attorney, U.S. Veterans Administration, Salt Lake City; member, Order of the Coif; past president, Utah State Bar; past president, Utah County Bar; Ex-officio member, Judicial Council, to January 28, 1974. (Succeeded D. Frank Wilkins February 1, 1974.)* Term expires November 1, 1979.

*Elected to full term November 1, 1975.

Judge Peter F. Leary, Salt Lake City
Third District Judge

Graduated from University of Utah Law School in 1950; pased Utah Bar in 1951; appointed to Third District Bench in 1973 by Governor Calvin Rampton. Term expires November, 1980.

Judge James S. Sawaya, Salt Lake City
Third Judicial District

Graduated from University of Utah College of Law, 1954; Utah State Bar Association, 1955; practiced law in Salt Lake City, Utah from 1955-59; Murray City Court Judge 1959-70; District Judge 1970 to present. Term expires November, 1980.

Judge Warren D. Cole, Midvale
Justice of the Peace

Current Judicial Council representative for Utah State Justice of the Peace Association; former Vice President of Utah State Justice of the Peace Association; former President of Salt Lake County Justice of the Peace Association; Midvale City Justice of the Peace since 1962; completed judicial education courses at the University of Utah and the Judicial College in Reno, Nevada; veteran of United States Marine Corps. Term expires May, 1981.

James B. Lee
Attorney at Law

Ex Officio Member, President, Utah State Bar, 1977-78; Chairman of Board, Utah Legal Services, 1978-79; President, Salt Lake County Bar Association 1967-68; Member, Utah Bar Commission 1971-78; Member, Board of Pardons, 1975; Chairman of Board, Judicial Qualifications Commission 1969-72; B.S., United States Military Academy 1952; Juris Doctor, George Washington University, 1960; Brigadier General, Utah National Guard.

Richard V. Peay, Salt Lake City
Court Administrator

Former State Director of Selective Service, retired from military service with rank of Colonel in 1971; member of Utah State Bar; Reserve Officer Association; Salt Lake Rotary Club; and a charter member and past president of the Federal Executives Association for Utah. Serves as Secretary to the Judicial Council.

Stanton Taylor
Ogden, Utah

Photo unavailable

UTAH JUDICIAL COUNCIL CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Formed in 1975, the Utah Citizens Advisory Committee to the Judicial Council provides citizen input to the Judicial Council on matters of policy import and public concern. The Council, made up of 15 appointed lay citizens representing a geographical cross section of Utah's populous, meets once per month at the State Court Administrator's Office. Over the past several years the committee has undertaken several innovative programs, some of which are briefly listed:

1. **Law and You Program:** An educational program designed to familiarize the lay citizens with judicial processes.

2. **Speakers Bureau:** Judges that appear at circuit, school, and other groups speaking on appropriate topics of interest.

3. **Proposed Public Information and Program for Meeting Inaccurate or unjust Citizens of Judiciary:** A means to further inform public of sensitive matters that touch upon judges activities or the judiciary as a whole.

4. **Proposed Public Information Program:** A means to further inform the lay public of judicial processes.

5. **Legislative Activity:** Regarding key Judicial Legislative programs and proposals actively pursued. The Committee supports innovative programs which would improve Utah's judiciary.

Membership of the Committee as of July 1, 1979 are as follows:

Darwin C. Hansen, Chairman
Bountiful

Bruhneild Hanni
Salt Lake City

Faye Gillette
Tooele

Royden Braithwaite
Cedar City

Harriett Marcus
Salt Lake City

Allen Moll
Salt Lake City

Adrien Taylor, Co-Chairperson
Moab

Vee Carlisle, Secretary-Treasurer
Salt Lake City

Judy Magid
Salt Lake City

Rex Furhiman
Logan

Robert F. Larson
Richfield

Dr. Howard C. Nielson
Provo

Merrill Jenkins
Ogden

Mrs. Aileen H. Clyde
Springville

THORNLEY K. SWAN
CHIEF JUDGE
UTAH JUDICIAL COUNCIL

807 EAST SOUTH TEMPLE, SUITE 201
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84102
(801) 533-6371

STATE OF THE JUDICIARY

On behalf of the Utah Judicial Council, it is my pleasure to report Utah's judicial activities for our past year's general performance, progress made with ongoing projects, and our expectations for the future.

Utah's Judicial Council, although a relative newcomer to the role of state judicial administration, is fast becoming a pivotal point for both judicial policy formulation and execution. Our council, along with that of California's, is regarded by several court administration experts as being at the fore of modern state judicial organization. Fundamentally, the council structure is based upon a contemporary view that meaningful judicial administration policy will be developed where trial court judges at each of our three court jurisdictions can elect representatives to serve as council members. This democratic election process ensures that council activities evolve policy that transcends jurisdictional isolation and local court uniqueness while avoiding concentration of authority and power within a state office. The Office of the State Court Administrator serves as staff to the Council and is responsible for implementing council policy, it has also become the spokesman, or source of information for the judiciary in relation to other branches of government, the news media and the general public.

The success of the council and its administrative arm, the Office of the State Court Administrator, over the past six years can be largely attributed to the initial realistic view taken by the 1973 legislature of what form state court organization should be. The legislative enactment of the Judicial Council and Court Administrator's Office provided a model judicial organization that both strengthened and complimented Article VIII of Utah's Constitution. Based upon subsequent experiences and as illustrated in this report, Utah's Judiciary now has a method to bring about meaningful change, while preserving the basic substance and continuity afforded by our Constitution. Recognizing this history, I am pleased to report the general progress made within our Judiciary for July, 1978 through June, 1979.

The Court Administrator's Office is now engaged in implementing several far-reaching programs that point out the crucial role of Judicial Council involvement in improving our state judicial system. Implementation of the Circuit Court Act is now largely complete, and follow-up activities by the Administrator's Office are taking place that will evaluate the new system. A definitive set of integrated District and Circuit Court rules of practice serve as a uniform procedural guide. A statewide uniform bail schedule for Circuit and Justices of the Peace Courts was developed through

the coordinating efforts of the office. This schedule will allow for uniformity in setting bond and fine amounts of all state class B and C misdemeanors ranging from traffic to game and fish violations. In addition, the Court Administrator's role in securing Circuit Court space and facilities has served as an impetus to upgrading courtroom and chamber space formerly provided by city governments.

The Judicial Council's prior efforts in expanding both in-state and out-of-state continuing education opportunities were, during the past year, aided by increased availability of state funds. A total of five training education programs were held in-state for District and Circuit Judges and Justices of the Peace. In addition, many of our Circuit Court Judges were provided specialized training at the National Judicial College in Reno, Nevada. Judicial education and training keep Utah judges current with statute and decisional changes in Utah and the rest of the nation.

The Court Administrator's Office is now proficient in planning, budgeting, administrative training, and technical services. These functions will be complemented by the development of a State Judicial Information System. This project has received funding from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and receiving approval from the 1978 legislature. The new system, when operational, will aid in administrative decision making and in assessing trial court work performance.

Looking to the future there is genuine concern among all Utah Judges over the workload of the Utah Supreme Court, and the legislature is encouraged to recognize these problems and seek its solution. The Judicial Council encourages the legislature to formalize, by legislation, an expression of intent by its Interim Judiciary Committee to provide judicial membership on the Judicial Qualifications and Removal Commission. The council will also continue its efforts to have the legislature mandate an annual review of judicial salaries.

In conclusion, I report that the State of Utah's Judiciary, while not free from difficulty, is on a clearly defined upward course with a resolute determination that only quality judicial services will be accorded to Utah's citizens.

Respectfully submitted,

Thornley K. Swan

THORNLEY K. SWAN
Chief Judge and
Chairman, Utah Judicial Council

HISTORY OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN UTAH

A system of equitable justice has always been a concern of the people of Utah. As early as March 1849, less than two years after the "Mormons" entered the Salt Lake Valley, a constitutional convention was called to consider the political needs of the people of the "State of Deseret." The constitution adopted at that convention established three branches of government; legislative, executive, and judicial. The judicial branch consisted of a supreme court and such inferior tribunals as the legislature chose to establish.

The Supreme Court consisted of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices elected by the voters for a term of four years. On March 12, 1849, Heber C. Kimball was elected Chief Justice with John Taylor and N. K. Whitney as Associate Justices. The bishops in the several Mormon church wards were also elected by the convention to serve as judicial magistrates. Captain Stansbury, an early Utah historian, wrote, "The jurisdiction of the 'State of Deseret' had been extended and was vigorously enforced upon all who came within its borders, and justice was equitably administered alike to 'saint' and 'gentile'."

In 1850 the Territory of Utah was created and admitted to the union. With the new territorial government came some changes in the judicial system. The justices for the Supreme Court were no longer elected by the people, but were appointed by the president to serve at his pleasure. The Territory was divided into three judicial districts with a federal judge being assigned to each district. The First District consisted of Great Salt Lake City and County, Tooele County, and the regions east and west to the limits of the Territory. The Second District consisted of Davis and Weber Counties, and the regions east, west, and north to the limits of the Territory. The Third District consisted of Utah, Sanpete and Iron Counties and all the country east, west and south to the territorial limits.

It was not long after the federal judges arrived in Utah that animosity developed between them and the local population, which was predominately Mormon. In 1852 the Territorial Legislature created, by statute, the County Probate Courts. The judges for these courts were local people elected by the legislature and commissioned by the Governor.

A rather controversial clause in the statute creating the county probate courts granted them " . . . original jurisdiction both civil and criminal, as well in Chancery as at Common Law, when not prohibited by the Legislative enactment . . ." Appeals from the probate court were to go to the federal courts.

The controversial clause granted the probate court concurrent jurisdiction with the federal courts in civil and criminal cases. Although elected by the legislature, the probate judges were usually bishops or other high ranking Mormon church officials. The people of Utah used the probate courts almost exclusively rather than the federal courts because of the so called "anti-Mormon" attitude of the federal judges appointed by the President.

Although appeals to the federal courts were not officially denied by the Mormon church, there were few appeals ever made. Chief Justice L. G. Brandeburg, the first Chief Justice appointed by the President, and Associate Justice Brocchus finally deserted their posts and returned to Washington complaining that the Mormons refused to use the federal court system, but chose rather to establish and use their own courts.

The people of Utah maintained that the probate courts were needed because the federal courts were frequently not in operation. The First and Second District Courts held terms of court once a year and the Third District Court held only two terms of court a year. Quite often these terms of court lasted only a few days. The Territory's citizens also argued that because of the great distances and the time required to travel to the Federal District Courts, they needed a local court system which had broad enough jurisdiction to handle all their judicial needs. Although Justice of the Peace Courts had been established as early as 1852, the people felt their jurisdiction was too limited to meet their needs.

In June of 1874, the President signed into law a bill passed by Congress which effectively abolished the criminal jurisdiction of the county probate courts. However, the probate courts continued in operation as probate courts only until the Territory achieved statehood in 1896.

On January 4, 1896, Utah was granted full status as a state in the United States of America. Shortly thereafter, a constitution was adopted by the people of Utah. Patterned after the U.S. Constitution, the Utah Constitution established a judicial branch of government composed of a Supreme Court, seven District Courts, and Justice of the Peace Courts in as many counties, cities, and towns as chose to maintain them.

THE SUPREME COURT

Originally the Supreme Court was composed of three Justices with one of them being designated as the Chief Justice. The Justices were each elected to serve for six years after which they could run for re-election. In 1917 the State Legislature approved a bill adding two more Justices to the court making a total of four Associate Justices with one Chief Justice. The 1917 act also lengthened their terms of office to ten years. The Chief Justice was designated as the Justice with the least amount of time on the bench. Elections of Justices were staggered in such a way as to maintain a majority of experienced Justices on the bench. Justices ran for election on a partisan basis. As is still the case, the concurrence of three or more Justices was needed to render a decision for the court.

No other significant changes were made in the court until 1951 when the Legislature created the so-called "headless" or non-partisan ballot. Under this Act, the Justices were no longer to be elected on a partisan basis. In fact, candidates for the position of Supreme Court Justice were no longer to be affiliated with any political party or take an active part in party politics of any kind.

In 1967 the Legislature established a bipartisan nominating commission for the purpose of filling any vacancies that might occur in the Supreme Court. This Act also provided that all Justices running for re-election, even if running unopposed, must receive a majority of the votes cast or the position will become vacant and the nominating commission will have to fill it.

In 1969 a Judicial Qualifications Committee was established to recommend the "removal, suspension, censure, reprimand, or retirement" of any Supreme Court or District Court Judge. Grounds for removal were specified as willful misconduct in office, conviction of a felony, persistent failure to perform duties, and the habitual use of alcohol or drugs to the detriment of judicial obligations. Also in 1969, the Legislature passed a law which made retirement mandatory at the age of 72 for all Supreme Court Justices.

DISTRICT COURTS

From as early as 1850, Utah has been divided into judicial districts in order to provide for the equitable distribution of justice to all the people living in the territory.

From 1850 until statehood in 1896, there were only three districts in the territory. In 1896 the new constitution established seven district courts throughout the state in an effort to place the courts within easy access of all the state's citizens. District Courts were required to hold terms of court in each county seat within the district at least three times a year.

From the time of statehood until the present, there have been very few changes in the District Court. There has been some realigning of judicial districts over the years, but even these changes have been few.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS

"The duties of the Justices of the Peace in Utah Territory were outlined in an act passed in 1852. In 1874 an act was passed providing the base upon which the Justice of the Peace system in Utah now functions. The Constitution of the State of Utah, when ratified, in 1895, provided for the office of the Justice of the Peace using the same basic statutory concepts found in the 1874 act, and made the Justice's office an integral part of the court judicial system."

From the time of statehood until the present, there have been very few changes in the law relating to the Justice of the Peace. Justice Courts, like the Supreme Court and the District Court, were enumerated in the constitution rather than created by statute.

Traditionally, there have existed two types of justice courts in the state. Municipal justice courts may exist in any city or town that has not created a circuit court. They have exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases involving municipal ordinance violations. County justice courts are found in every county in the state with exception of Weber and Cache Counties. They have exclusive original jurisdiction in all county ordinance violation cases.

Even with their limited jurisdiction, the justice courts have always handled a substantial portion of the judicial business in Utah. There are currently over 183 justice courts in operation throughout the state.

Perhaps the most important change in the Justice of the Peace system since the adoption of the Constitution took effect in January, 1978. A recent bill passed by the Utah Legislature made it mandatory for municipalities and counties desiring to operate justice courts to provide adequate courtroom and auxiliary space for their justices of the peace.

The statute also made it manadatory for every justice of the peace in the state to attend at least one training seminar supervised by the Judicial Council every year. Justices of the peace are the only judges in the state that are not required to be formally trained in the law or be members of the bar.

CIRCUIT COURTS

The Circuit Court is a new statewide court of limited jurisdiction that replaced the former City Court system on July 1, 1978. With increased jurisdiction, the Circuit Court handles cases involving all classes of misdemeanors as well as civil cases where the sum claimed is less than $5,000.00. Historically, the City Courts trace back to 1901 when the legislature passed a law making it possible for the establishment of a City Court in all cities of the 1st class (Salt Lake City was the only city to qualify). The City Court had civil jurisdiction in all cases where the sums being contested were less than $500. Being a misdemeanor court, the City Court had the same criminal jurisdiction as the Justice Courts. The City Court Judge was appointed by a commission of local authorities. The City Court Judge, who had to be law trained, served as ex-officio and successor to the municipal Justice of the Peace.

Also passed in 1901 was a bill which permitted the establishment of "Municipal Courts" in cities having a population of between 15,000 and 40,000 inhabitants. The Municipal Court is almost identical to the City Court except for the population requirements. The judge was to be in good standing with the Supreme Court, be at least 25 years old, and serve as ex-officio and successor to the municipal and precinct Justice of the Peace. The Municipal Court Act specified the exact same civil, criminal, and territorial jurisdiction for the municipal court as for the City Court.

In 1917 the eligibility requirements for a municipal court were broadened to include cities with a population of between 7,500 and 50,000 inhabitants.

The City Court and Municipal Court operated as two separate and distinct entities under the law until 1919 when the City Court, Municipal Courts and the Justice Court in all cities of 7,500 inhabitants or more were consolidated into one court system known as the City Court.

Under the 1919 Act, the City Court has given the County wide territorial jurisdiction with original and exclusive jurisdiction in cases involving the violation of municipal ordinances. Civil jurisdiction remained at less than $500 and criminal jurisdiction remained the same as specified for the Justice Courts. No new or additional Justices of the Peace were to be appointed in those cities electing to create a City Court. Cities with a population of 7,500 to 50,000 inhabitants were permitted to have as many as four judges.

Over the years the Legislature has constantly revised the 1919 Act to meet changing conditions. In 1975 an amendment specified that cities having a population of 65,000 to 150,000 inhabitants may have four or more city judges, and cities with a population larger than 150,000 may have any more than four judges as determined by the governing body of the city. City Judges were elected to serve six year terms with a mandatory retirement at the age of 70.

Civil jurisdiction of the City Court has increased from the original $500 to any case where the sum claimed is less than $2,500. Criminal jurisdiction has always remained exclusive and original for all cases involving municipal ordinance violations and other criminal actions as prescribed for Justice of the Peace.

The City Court System and all acts pertaining to it were repealed in 1977. On July 1, 1978, the City Court System was completely replaced by a statewide misdemeanor court known as the "Circuit Court."

There are 33 Circuit Court Judges throughout the State. Each judge must be at least 25 years old and a member of the Bar in good standing. The State is divided into 12 circuits serving every county in the State as well as all municipalities that have previously had a City Court.

The Circuit Court is a court of record and as such, decisions are appealable to the District Court on the record of proceedings only.

The Circuit Court makes the services of law trained judges easily accessible to all the citizens of Utah. This does not mean that the Circuit Court has been designed to in any way limit or usurp the power and authority of the Justice Courts throughout the State.

JUVENILE COURTS

From as early as 1852, Utah has shown a concern for juvenile justice, however, it was not until 1905 that an official juvenile court was created, and not until 1965 that the juvenile court became a part of the judicial branch of state government. Prior to 1965, the juvenile court had been functioning as a part of the executive branch of government.

In 1852 the territorial legislature enacted a law enunciating the concept of parens patriae. The statute outlined certain conditions upon which the probate court was required to indenture and bind out a child without either the parent's or the child's consent. This set forth the legal responsibilities of the master (parent) and the minor (child).

In 1888 the legislature enacted a law establishing the "Territorial Reform School in Weber County," now known as the State Industrial School. This law gave the district court the authority to commit any minor, under the age of 18, to the reform school if the child was found guilty of any crime other than murder.

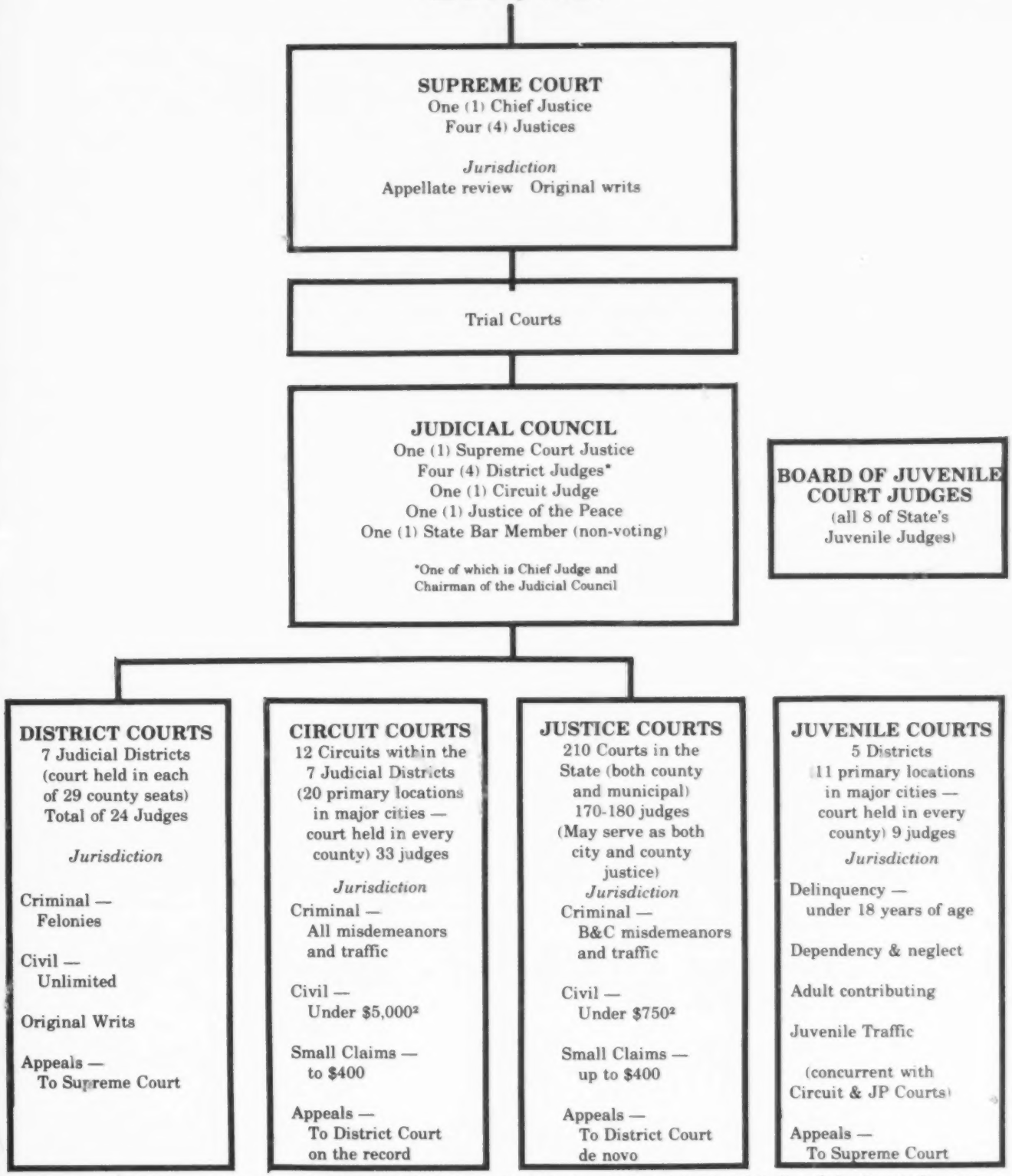
In 1907, a commission was established consisting of the Governor, the Attorney General, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. This commission was vested with the "general control and supervision over juvenile courts and probation offices." The Executive Department thus controlled the juvenile court until 1963 when the commission was declared unconstitutional because it violated the separation of powers provision of the Utah Constitution.

In 1932, the office of "referee" was created to assist the juvenile court judges. Referees were appointed by the judges to hear cases and pass judgments for and in behalf of the judge. All decisions made by the referees were and still are reviewed by the judge before they become the official decision of the court. If the parties in a hearing before a referee so request, the matter may be reheard before a judge.

In 1965, the "Juvenile Court Act" created an independent juvenile court within the judicial branch of government and under the supervision of the Supreme court. An administrative board of juvenile judges was created. The board elects a presiding judge who in turn appoints a court administrator who assists the board in the administration of the Juvenile Court System for the state.

The 1965 Act also gave the judges the authority to appoint more than one referee for each court; however, each referee now has to be a graduate of an accredited law school.

COURT STRUCTURE FOR THE STATE OF UTAH
(as of July 1, 1978)


SUPREME COURT
One (1) Chief Justice
Four (4) Justices
Jurisdiction
Appellate review Original writs
Trial Courts
JUDICIAL COUNCIL
One (1) Supreme Court Justice
Four (4) District Judges*
One (1) Circuit Judge
One (1) Justice of the Peace
One (1) State Bar Member (non-voting)
*One of which is Chief Judge and Chairman of the Judicial Council
BOARD OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES
(all 8 of State's Juvenile Judges)
DISTRICT COURTS
7 Judicial Districts (court held in each of 29 county seats) Total of 24 Judges
Jurisdiction
Criminal — Felonies
Civil — Unlimited
Original Writs
Appeals — To Supreme Court
CIRCUIT COURTS
12 Circuits within the 7 Judicial Districts (20 primary locations in major cities — court held in every county) 33 judges
Jurisdiction
Criminal — All misdemeanors and traffic
Civil — Under $5,000[2]
Small Claims — to $400
Appeals — To District Court on the record
JUSTICE COURTS
210 Courts in the State (both county and municipal) 170-180 judges (May serve as both city and county justice)
Jurisdiction
Criminal — B&C misdemeanors and traffic
Civil — Under $750[2]
Small Claims — up to $400
Appeals — To District Court de novo
JUVENILE COURTS
5 Districts (11 primary locations in major cities — court held in every county) 9 judges
Jurisdiction
Delinquency — under 18 years of age
Dependency & neglect
Adult contributing
Juvenile Traffic
(concurrent with Circuit & JP Courts)
Appeals — To Supreme Court

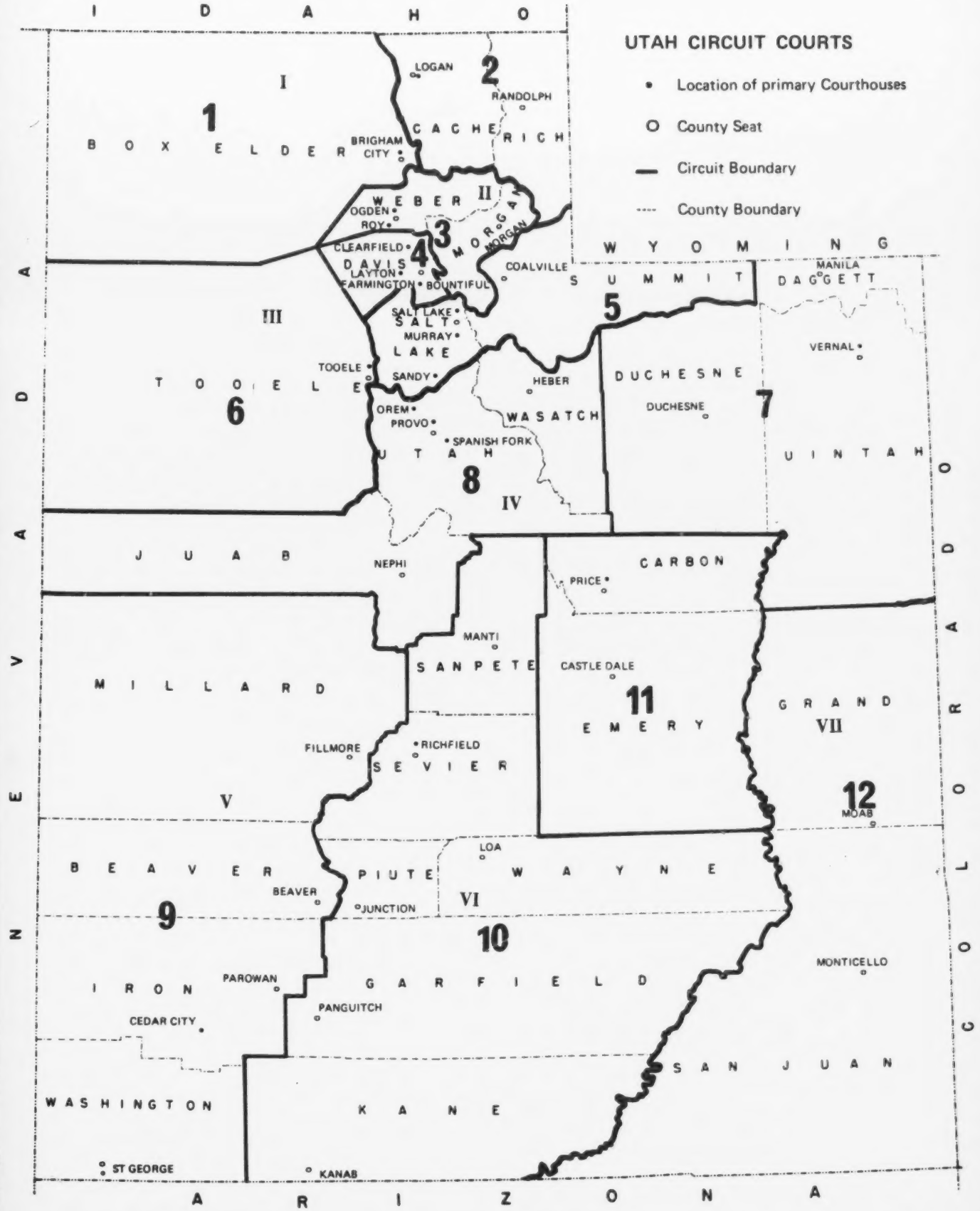
[1]Also acts as the Judicial Planning Committee under Pub. L. 94-503 for the State of Utah. One Juvenile Court Judge sits with the Council when it acts in this capacity.

[2]Not exclusive. Concurrent with District Courts.

In Utah the Supreme Court, District Court, and Justice Courts are created by the Utah Constitution; the Circuit and Juvenile Courts are created by statute pursuant to Article VIII, Section 1 of the Utah Constitution. The State finances all the expenses of the Supreme Court and the Juvenile Court; the State and the counties share in financing the cost of the District Courts; the State, counties, and cities share in financing the cost of the Circuit Courts; the counties and cities finance all the expenses of Justice Courts.

NOTE: Administrative staff structure, social service personnel, advisory committees and special commission, special court division, annual judicial conference organization, and judicial nominating commissions, are not shown.

DISTRICT COURTS
UTAH
County Seat
IDAHO
WYOMING
NEVADA
COLORADO
ARIZONA
(1)
BOX ELDER
Logan
Randolph
CACHE
Brigham City
RICH
WEBER
(2)
Ogden
Roy
MORGAN
Morgan
Clearfield
Layton
Farmington
DAVIS
Bountiful
Coalville
SUMMIT
Manila
DAGGETT
(3)
Salt Lake
Murray
Sandy
Tooele
TOOELE
SALT LAKE
Heber
Vernal
Orem
Provo
WASATCH
Duchesne
DUCHESNE
(4)
UTAH
UINTAH
JUAB
Nephi
Price
CARBON
Manti
MILLARD
SANPETE
Castle Dale
Fillmore
(5)
GRAND
EMERY
Richfield
SEVIER
Moab
BEAVER
PIUTE
Loa
Beaver
WAYNE
Junction
(7)
IRON
(6)
Parowan
Panguitch
GARFIELD
Monticello
Cedar City
SAN JUAN
WASHINGTON
KANE
St. George
Kanab


UTAH CIRCUIT COURTS
Location of primary Courthouses
County Seat
Circuit Boundary
County Boundary
IDAHO
WYOMING
COLORADO
NEVADA
ARIZONA
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
VII
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
BOX ELDER
CACHE
RICH
WEBER
MORGAN
DAVIS
SUMMIT
TOOELE
SALT LAKE
UTAH
WASATCH
DUCHESNE
UINTAH
JUAB
CARBON
SANPETE
MILLARD
SEVIER
EMERY
GRAND
BEAVER
PIUTE
WAYNE
IRON
GARFIELD
SAN JUAN
WASHINGTON
KANE
LOGAN
BRIGHAM CITY
RANDOLPH
OGDEN
ROY
CLEARFIELD
LAYTON
FARMINGTON
BOUNTIFUL
COALVILLE
MANILA
DAGGETT
VERNAL
SALT LAKE
MURRAY
SANDY
TOOELE
HEBER
DUCHESNE
OREM
PROVO
SPANISH FORK
NEPHI
PRICE
MANTI
CASTLE DALE
FILLMORE
RICHFIELD
MOAB
LOA
BEAVER
JUNCTION
PAROWAN
PANGUITCH
CEDAR CITY
MONTICELLO
ST GEORGE
KANAB

SUMMARY OF CIRCUIT COURT LOCATIONS
(effective July 1, 1978)

Judicial District	Circuits	Counties	Primary Locations	Secondary[2] Locations	Judicial Positions[1] Existing	New
First	1	Box Elder	Brigham City		1	0
	2	Cache	Logan			
		Rich		Randolph	1	1
Second	3	Weber	Ogden			
			Roy			
		Morgan		Morgan	4	1
	4	Davis	Clearfield			
			Layton			
			Bountiful		3	0
Third	5	Salt Lake	Salt Lake City			
			Murray			
			Sandy			
		Summit		Coalville	8	3
	6	Tooele	Tooele		1	0
Fourth	7	Unintah	Vernal*			
		Daggett		Manila		
		Duchesne		Duchesne	0	1
	8	Utah	Orem			
			Provo			
			Spanish Fork*			
		Juab		Nephi		
		Wasatch		Heber	3	1
Fifth	9	Iron	Cedar City			
		Washington	St. George			
		Millard		Fillmore		
		Beaver		Beaver	2	0
Sixth	10	Sevier	Richfield*			
		Sanpete		Manti		
		Piute		Junction		
		Wayne		Loa		
		Garfield		Panguitch		
		Kane		Kanab	0	1
Seventh	11	Carbon	Price			
		Emery		Castle Dale	1	0
	12	Grand	Moab			
		San Juan		Monticello	1	0
Total					25	8

*Primary locations created by the Act in cities where city courts did not exist.

[1]At creation, July 1, 1978.

[2]County seats.

DISTRICT COURT ASSISTANCE

In accordance with 78-3-24(j) of the Utah Code Annotated 1953, the State Court Administrator's Office, with the consent of the Chief Judge, has been actively engaged in providing and coordinating judicial assistance to various districts when a need for such service has arisen. Every request for assistance has been graciously accepted by all judges concerned.

In 1974 the Judicial Council adopted a policy and plan for the integration and utilization of Senior Judges and Substitute Judges. The policy calls for the cooperative exchanges of service between active District Judges prior to requesting assistance through the Chief Judge or the Court Administrator, however, upon receipt of such a request, the Chief Judge and Court Administrator were authorized to provide help under the following guidelines:

1. The Chief Judge may only authorize the calling of a Senior or Substitute Judge upon a showing that either:

   (a) to maintain a calendar in a reasonably current condition where a backlog is likely to occur due to circumstances over which the responsible Judge has no control;

   (b) reduce critical accumulated backlog;

   (c) specific case involving complex issues and extensive time.

2. The Court Administrator may only authorize the calling of a Senior or Substitute Judge upon a showing that either:

   (a) illness of the sitting judge or the disqualification of all judges within the District on a particular case; and,

   (b) to handle high priority cases only during vacation periods or during attendance at a judicial school by the sitting Judge following every effort by that judge to adjust his calendar to minimize the need for assistance.

On many occasions throughout the year, active District Judges have arranged to exchange services and visit each other's courts in order to resolve disqualification situations. In addition, several active District Judges have served in Districts other than their primary location in order to substitute for an absent Judge for reason of his illness or other justified absence. In each instance when an active District Judge has consented to serve in another District, the court reporters have shown equal cooperation in accepting the same assignment. All such cooperative exchanges of benches are not included in this report.

In several districts, use of Circuit Judges as substitute District Judges have significantly aided pressing District Court needs. This was particularly true in the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts where Circuit Judges sat as substitute District Judges on a regular basis. Use of local Circuit Judges in a District Court capacity is convenient and, perhaps most significantly, falls within Circuit Court legislative intent.

In future reports, a specific recap of special and substitute judge usage will be stated.

1978 UTAH JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

Recognizing the benefits to be gained from the assembly of Judges from all levels of the Utah Judiciary to discuss matters of mutual concern, Justice J. Allan Crockett of the Utah Supreme Court initiated such a conference in January of 1963 at the Utah State Capitol. This initial effort was so well received by the Judiciary that an ad hoc organization was formed to formally perpetuate the meetings. In connection with this organization, articles of organization were drawn. The objective of the meetings was identified as providing a forum for the discussion and study of subjects of common interest in the line of judicial duties.

Following this first meeting, conferences were held periodically and their success and acceptance by the Judges contributed to the adoption by the 1973 Legislature of a statutory conference on an annual basis. Within the 1973 Court Administrator's Act, is a provision for the annual Judicial Conference for all courts of this state, the purpose of which is to study and improve the administration of the courts. The State Court Administrator and the Administrator of the Juvenile Courts are responsible for the planning and supervision of the Conference under the supervision and direction of their council and board.

In keeping with the above statutory responsibilities the State Court Administrator in cooperation with the Juvenile Court Administrator conducted the Sixth Annual Judicial Conference on October 12, 13, and 14, 1978 at Snowbird, Alta, Utah. The featured speaker was Ernest Friensen, Dean of Whittier College School of Law, Los Angeles, California. Dean Friesen spoke on "Where the Courts are and Where they are Going." Following this talk, the Honorable Scott M. Matheson offered his annual "Governor's Luncheon" message to the assembled Utah Judiciary.

Mr. "Bud" Stark, an Ogden practicing attorney was presented the "Amicus Curiae" award (friend of the court) by the conference in recognition of his many years of service and outstanding contributions to the Judiciary in various capacities.

COURT STATISTICS

"We cannot use even the best and most scientifically compiled statistics to solve the fundamental problems of jurisprudence. They cannot give us a measure of value to competing claims, or a criterion of justice, or a theory of what we are seeking to bring about by means of law. But it does not follow that we have no use for statistics. On the contrary, the stress which we now put upon the legal order as a process and upon the judicial process as a significant meaning of the term law; and along with the administrative process entitled to a place in the front rank in the science of law, . . . indicates where statistical method is to be made use of. We must learn how to use statistics to control the quality of the output of the operation by which the legal order is maintained and carried on."

Pound, Judicial Councils
and Judicial Statistics
28 A.B.A. 98 (1942).

THE COURT INFORMATION SYSTEM

The first statistical gathering program for the District Courts of the state was established in January of 1969, by Justice A. H. Ellett in his capacity at that time of Assignment Justice. This effort was continued in its original form under the direction of District Judge D. Frank Wilkins, upon his assuming the duties of Assignment Justice in 1971 until the creation of the Office of the State Court Administrator in August, 1973.

Although the data gathered during the 1969 to 1973 period was never published, it was considered of sufficient significance and accuracy to be included in prior reports. It was submitted, however, with the following qualification. The original number of cases was a general estimate and not an accurate count. This was due to the physical impossibility of counting pending cases and determining the exact status of each at that time. Owing to the difficulty of establishing a figure by county and district for pending cases on January 1969, a zero figure was used in the tables in prior reports. While this tended in some counties to understate the number of pending cases during the first period, and create some negative balances, this does not significantly affect the import of the caseload data figures. Further, this difficulty has been minimized substantially, if not totally eliminated, as the nev statistical program mentioned below has become firmly established.

Following the creation of the Office of the Court Administrator in August, 1973, a new program was instituted to gather more complete information on the work of the District Courts. Also, for the first time, the City Courts were included in October, 1973. The program was further extended to include the Justice of the Peace Courts in January of 1977.

The present system does not report all of the judicial work performed. It is important to emphasize that the many hours which a Judge devotes to pre-judgment and post-judgment matters, such as orders to show cause, petitions to modify judgments, discovery motions, arraignments, sentencing and research in chambers are not presented. The reports used to gather the data are designed to reflect only the number of cases filed, their manner of disposition and the time necessary for those cases which were disposed by means of jury trial, non-jury trial and pleas of guilty to be processed through the system.

Furthermore, no attempt has been made to compare the work performed by individual judges. This has been avoided because of the many variables involved such as those mentioned above plus the time which is necessary for some judges to travel from one county to another. Every case varies from others in its complexity and the amount of time and judicial work necessary to conclude it and, therefore, the number of cases disposed of by one judge should never be compared directly with that of another.

All categories of litigation, and in particular complex civil cases, often require long and varied periods of time to be prepared for trial, this preparation of "discovery" time explains some of the discrepancy between the number of cases filed, and the number of cases disposed of, in a particular category. The dispositions often exceed the filings. This situation does not necessarily reflect an error in reporting but is explained by the fact that the court is trying cases which may have been filed over a year previously.

In defining the term "backlog" it is important to remember that there will always be a certain number of open cases which are not yet ready for trial. The term "inventory" may be preferable to the term "backlog" in discussing undisposed of cases. A good yardstick by which to measure the capacity of the courts to handle their respective caseloads is the number and ages of cases which are disposed of as well as the rate of growth or decline of pending cases. The true measurement of the time necessary for a case to be processed through the judicial system is reflected in the larger multiple judge courts by the "request to trial" figures. This time interval indicates the number of months between the time when counsel has completed the discovery process and filed the request for trial and the actual trial date. At the time of filing the request for trial, the court assumes the responsibility for getting the case to trial and gives each case the earliest possible trial date after receiving the pleading entitled "request for trial" or "demand for trial." Requests by counsel to continue the trial date are included in these figures.

Those courts which handle a smaller volume of cases by a single Judge can operate under a system which automatically brings cases on to the court calendar without waiting for counsel to file a "request for trial." This system allows the court to exercise control of the case at a much earlier date in the sequence of events and thus dispose of the case on a more current basis. This procedure also explains the lack of reporting the "request to trial" time in the monthly reports in some courts.

Some courts accumulate a high number of civil cases which must be classed as "deadwood." This class of cases consists of litigation which is informally settled between the parties without coming before the court. These cases are settled without the filing of a formal order of dismissal and, therefore, remain "alive" as far as these statistics are concerned, even though they will likely never require judicial action. The number of these cases and their rate of accumulation is undetermined. This situation does not exist in criminal cases, but does occur in many Circuit Courts in their traffic division. Some courts have begun a program to conduct a regularly scheduled order to show cause calendar designed to dispose of those "deadwood" cases unless good cause is shown for keeping the case active. This program has already resulted in a high increase of cases disposed of in all categories.

The clerks of the District Courts, Circuit Courts, and Justice Courts, whose responsibility it is to complete the monthly reports, are the key to the system. A debt of gratitude is owed to each clerk who takes the time from his busy schedule to fill out the forms. The Trial Court Executive in each of the Judicial Districts and Circuits are responsible for collecting the monthly reports from the courts within their respective areas, reviewing them for accuracy, and then forwarding them to the State Court Administrator. This is a vital role in the system and essential to the success of it.

There is some error rate in the system. This is not unexpected in light of human element involved, however, a continuing effort is being made to insure that the monthly reports are completed in a uniform and accurate manner. The reports are becoming more accurate as time passes, which is evidenced by a comparison between the first and fifth report figures.

It is normal for a reader of this report to directly compare the workload of one court with another or one judge with another. Caution should be applied in doing so. No one standard of performance can be fairly applied in such a comparison. Judges are highly trained in the law. Few of them come to the bench with any experience or training in the field of administration. It is a tribute to the judges that they are able to manage their courts and dispense justice simultaneously. The fruit of the judicial process is a high quality of justice. That degree of justice cannot be measured but must be maintained. In some particular situations, the following statistics will show a high volume of cases and a relatively long period of time until trial. This is not to criticize judicial ability, but merely presented to highlight those courts in need of assistance or attention in order to maintain a high quality of justice.

Although it is true that "justice delayed is justice denied," it is equally true that the courts cannot sacrifice the quality of justice for mere quantity of cases processed. Any method developed to speed up the judicial process must be done in a manner to insure that justice is not denied for the sake of expediency and efficiency in handling an ever increasing volume of cases.

Since January, 1979, a statewide project has been undertaken that will eventually build upon and replace the above described manual reporting of court statistics. The new project has been called the SJIS for State Judicial Information System. The need for the new system stems from a growing awareness of the amount of state volume being transacted and complied manually. Such volume is cumbersome and further, because of manual calculation, allows for a higher rate of potential error.

The SJIS will not alter the basic involvement of local court personnel, specifically deputy court clerks, or significantly reduce the amount of clerical time involved in statistical reporting. What will occur is that case processing of information will be available on a more timely basis. Also, information will be fed back to the trial courts for local use on at least a monthly basis. Eventually, computer terminal will allow instantaneous use of information files. Expected completion date will be sometime during 1981. Funds for a system design and implementation have been provided by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

THE SUPREME COURT

SUPREME COURT

CHIEF JUSTICE

Honorable J. Allen Crockett
332 State Capitol
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES

Honorable Daniel I. Stewart
332 State Capitol
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

Honorable Richard J. Maughan
332 State Capitol
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

Honorable D. Frank Wilkins
332 State Capitol
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

Honorable Gordon R. Hall
332 State Capitol
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

SUPREME COURT CLERK

Mr. Geoffrey J. Butler
332 State Capitol
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

SUPREME COURT

A. Organization

The Supreme Court consists of five Justices, which number may be increased or decreased by the Legislature. A majority of the Judges are necessary to form a quorum or render a decision. Upon the disqualification of a Justice from hearing a particular case before the Court, the remaining Justices may call a District Judge to sit on the Supreme Court for the hearing of that case. A Chief Justice presides over the Court and is the Justice who has the shortest remaining term on the Bench. The term of office of a Justice of the Supreme Court is ten (10) years and until his successor is elected or appointed and qualified.

B. Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction means the power of the Court to hear and determine the matter in controversy. This includes limits of both the subject matter and the territory within which the authority of the particular court may be exercised.

The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, quo warranto and habeas corpus. Each of the Justices has the power to issue writs of habeas corpus to any part of the state. In other cases, the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction only, and may review all final judgments of the District Court. In equity cases the appeal may be on questions of both law and fact, in cases at law the appeal must be on questions of law only.

Any final judgment from the District Court may be appealed to the Supreme Court subject to the appeal being perfected according to the statute and rules of the Court.

Generally, appeals from the Circuit Court and Justice of the Peace Courts are restricted to constitutional issues only. However, the Supreme Court may, by certiorari, review decisions or judgments of the District Court which are the result of cases appealed to that Court from lower courts on questions of jurisdiction of the District Court. While the general jurisdictional limit of civil cases which may be filed in the Circuit Court is $2,500, the limit on cases appealed to the Supreme Courts, subsequent to trial de novo, in only those cases in which the amount in controversy exceeds $100.00.

C. Administration

The Supreme Court is supported by the Clerk of the Court and his staff. The Court appoints the Clerk who serves at the pleasure of the Court. The Court also may appoint, remove at pleasure, and fix the compensation for such deputy clerks and other assistants as may be necessary for the transaction of its business.

Pursuant to the above mentioned authority, the staff of the Clerk consists of 1 Chief Deputy Clerk, 2 Deputy Clerks, 3 Secretaries, 2 Assistant Librarians, and 9 Research Attorneys.

On July 1, 1978 the Supreme Court appointed a Predisposition Staff, composed of three persons each with substantial legal backgrounds. These staff members read briefs and motions which are submitted to the Court, and assist the members of the Court by making abstracts and digests of the documents submitted.

Table 1

Utah Supreme Court

Filings

CASES	1975	1976	1977	1978
Civil	246	327	362	453
Criminal	128	111	129	159
Misc.	88	118	143	13
TOTAL	462	556	634	625

Law and Motion

	223	213	319	328

Dispositions

Opinions	271	265	350	399
Dismissals	97	131	309	236
TOTAL	368	396	659	635

THE DISTRICT COURTS

DISTRICT COURTS

A. Organization

The District Courts are divided into seven Judicial Districts, each of which consists of several counties. The Legislature may change the territorial boundaries of any Judicial District, or increase or decrease the number of districts, or the judges thereof.

As of June 30, 1977, there were 24 District Judges, each of whom is assigned to sit in a particular district. The number of judges holding office in each district is as follows:

1st District	1 Judge
2nd District	5 Judges
3rd District	11 Judges
4th District	4 Judges
5th District	1 Judge
6th District	1 Judge
7th District	1 Judge

The judges of each Judicial District are responsible for holding terms of court at each county seat at least three times a year. The dates of court are set by the Uniform Rules of Practice.

B. Jurisdiction

The District Court has original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters not excepted by the Constitution and not prohibited by law. The District Court, or any judge thereof, also has the power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, prohibition, and other writs necessary to carry into effect their orders, judgements, and decrees, and to give them general control over inferior courts and tribunals within their respective jurisdictions.

The types of cases and legal matters over which the District Court has jurisdiction are not limited by the Constitution or by statute except that all jurisdiction and power exercised by the District Court must be original (except for appeals from inferior courts and administrative tribunals). All cases arising from a violation of city or town ordinances where a Circuit Court or Justice of the Peace Court is established are subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of such an inferior court.

All felony cases are prosecuted in the District Court subsequent to a preliminary hearing being conducted in the lower court and the accused being bound over to the District Court.

A procedural limitation of venue is imposed upon the District Court by statute, which has the effect of enpowering only certain District Courts to entertain a specific matter. This means that a District Court is recognized in every county of the state with the power to adjudicate cases only within the county in which the court is sitting. Their territorial limitations, which are set by the statute governing venue, require that civil cases affecting real property be tried in the county in which the defendant resides or the county in which the incident occurred.

The District Court sits as an appellate court for the Circuit Courts and Justice of the Peace Courts and has supervisory control of the same. Upon receipt of an appeal from the lower courts, the District Court conducts a trial de novo which consists of a complete retrial of the case and makes entirely new decisions as to fact and law as though the case has been filed originally in the District Court.

C. Administration

Each of the District Judges is supported by a staff consisting of a Certified Shorthand Reporter and a Court Clerk in each county. The County Clerk is charged by statute with the responsibility of acting as Clerk of the Court. The responsibility entails such duties as preparation of court calendars, filing and maintaining court files and records, and such other matters as the court may direct. The clerk and reporter are usually heavily relied upon by the Judge to perform the many functions of the court which are required daily to keep the court business running smoothly and thus allowing the Judge to use more of his time to perform his judicial duties.

The Third Judicial District also has the services of two secretaries available, one of which serves as a Mental Health Commissioner, thus relieving the Judges of these hearings.

The multi-Judge Districts elect a Presiding Judge from among their peers who serves for a term which is set by local rule. The Presiding Judge acts as the spokesman or chief officer of the Judicial District.

The position of Trial Court Executive has now been established in each of the seven Judicial Districts. The individuals selected for these positions are professional level administrators who assist in managing the various administrative functions and activities of the courts within the District under the direct supervision of the Presiding Judge. This program provides each Judicial District with administrative support on the local level whose duties and responsibilities vary and are tailored to the unique needs of the individual Districts, thus allowing the Presiding Judge to devote more of his time to his judicial duties and less time to administration of the courts. The system has proven to be most successful and worthwhile in providing "on the scene" administrative support for the courts which compliment the State Court Administrator's efforts to provide that service on a broader statewide basis.

DISTRICT COURTS

FIRST DISTRICT

Honorable VeNoy Christofferson Courthouse Logan, UT 84321	George A. Parker Court Reporter

Linda Hansen
Trial Court Executive

SECOND DISTRICT

Honorable Calvin Gould Municipal Building Ogden, UT 84401	James N. Jones Court Reporter
Honorable Ronald O. Hyde Municipal Building Ogden, UT 84401	Evelyn Stoors Funk Court Reporter
Honorable J. Duffy Palmer City & County Building Farmington, UT 84025	Hal R. Rees Court Reporter
Honorable Thornley K. Swan City & County Building Farmington, UT 84025	Reid L. Seely Court Reporter
Honorable John F. Wahlquist Municipal Building Ogden, UT 84401	Dean Olsen Court Reporter

Kerry Passey
Trial Court Executive

THIRD DISTRICT

Honorable Ernest F. Baldwin 240 East Fourth South Salt Lake City, UT 84111	Robert F. Lewis Court Reporter
Honorable Jay E. Banks 240 East Fourth South Salt Lake City, UT 84111	Pamela Smith Court Reporter
Honorable Dean E. Conder 240 East Fourth South Salt Lake City, UT 84111	Hal Walton Court Reporter
Honorable Bryant H. Croft 240 East Fourth South Salt Lake City, UT 84111	Dorothy L. Tripp Court Reporter
Honorable David B. Dee City and County Bldg. Salt Lake City, UT 84111	Beth Renshaw Court Reporter
Honorable Christine Durham City and County Bldg. Salt Lake City, UT 84111	Ruth G. Price Court Reporter

Honorable Peter F. Leary
240 East Fourth South
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Edward Midgely
Court Reporter

Honorable James S. Sawaya
240 East Fourth South
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Jeanie Wright
Court Reporter

Honorable G. Hal Taylor
240 East Fourth South
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Caryl Bowen
Court Reporter

Honorable David K. Winder
240 East Fourth South
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Shirlyn Sharpe
Court Reporter

Honorable Homer Wilkinson
240 East Fourth South
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Alan P. Smith
Court Reporter

Thomas Betts
Trial Court Executive

FOURTH DISTRICT

Honorable George E. Ballif
County Building
Provo, UT 84601

Myron A. Frazier
Court Reporter

Honorable J. Robert Bullock
County Building
Provo, UT 84601

Edward V. Quist
Court Reporter

Honorable Allen B. Sorensen
County Building
Provo, UT 84601

Stanley C. Roundy
Court Reporter

Honorable David Sam
County Building
Provo, UT 84601

Richard Tatton
Court Reporter

L. Evans Smith
Trial Court Executive

FIFTH DISTRICT

Honorable J. Harlan Burns
95 North Main
P.O. Box 666
Cedar City, UT 84720

Byron R. Christiansen, Jr.
Court Reporter

Melinda Kessock
Trial Court Executive

SIXTH DISTRICT

Honorable Don V. Tibbs
Courthouse
Manti, UT 84642

C. Howard Watkin
Court Reporter

Carole B. Mellor
Trial Court Executive

SEVENTH DISTRICT

Honorable Boyd Bunnell
County Courthouse
Price, UT 84501

John Greenig
Court Reporter

Laurel Anderson
Trial Court Executive

* * * * * * * * * * *

DISTRICT JUDGES ASSOCIATION

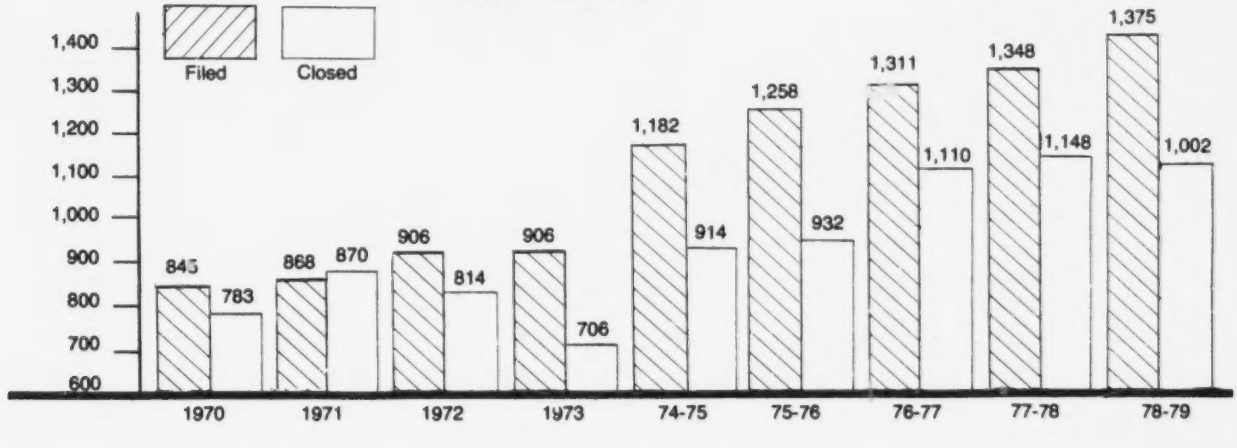
Honorable Dean Conder, President, Third District, Salt Lake City

Honorable J. Duffy Palmer, Vice President, Second District, Farmington

DISTRICT COURT FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

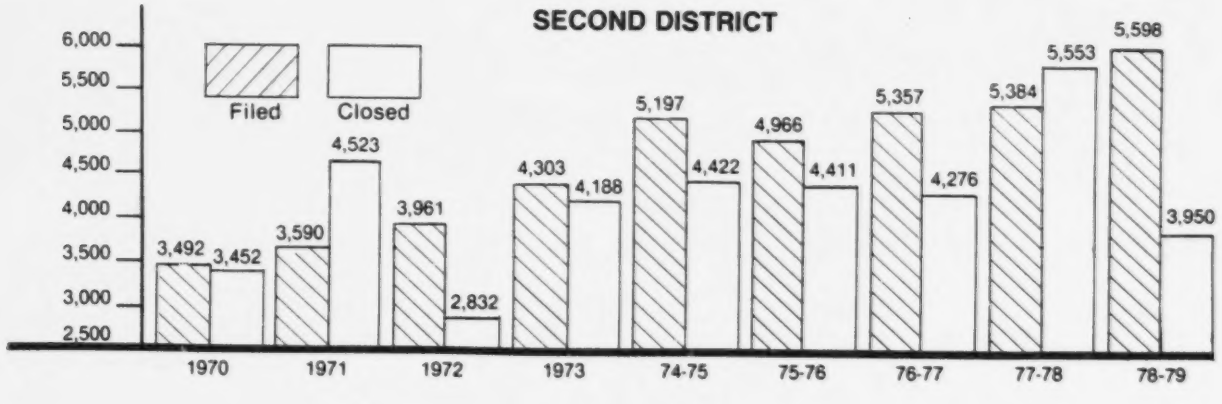
1st DISTRICT		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1 Year Increase Decrease
BOX ELDER COUNTY							
Civil:	Filed	366	360	398	387	522	+135
	Closed	280	277	398	340	318	−22
Criminal:	Filed	77	96	67	35	45	+10
	Closed	64	89	68	28	53	+25
Probate:	Filed	104	90	84	113	94	−19
	Closed	87	86	71	75	4	−71
CACHE COUNTY							
Civil:	Filed	408	448	510	577	519	−58
	Closed	293	290	357	512	488	−24
Criminal:	Filed	102	95	94	88	66	−22
	Closed	95	75	82	86	65	−21
Probate:	Filed	91	110	95	124	112	−12
	Closed	81	71	90	78	56	−22
RICH COUNTY							
Civil:	Filed	24	18	16	21	15	− 6
	Closed	11	14	14	21	16	− 5
Criminal:	Filed	8	34	34	0	0	0
	Closed	2	23	21	0	1	+ 1
Probate:	Filed	2	7	13	3	2	− 1
	Closed	1	7	9	8	1	− 7
TOTAL 1st DISTRICT							
Civil:	Filed	798	826	924	985	1,056	+71
	Closed	584	581	769	873	822	−51
Criminal:	Filed	187	225	195	123	111	−12
	Closed	161	187	171	114	119	+ 5
Probate:	Filed	197	207	192	240	208	−32
	Closed	169	164	170	161	61	−100
TOTAL:	Filed	1,182	1,258	1,311	1,348	1,375	+27
	Closed	914	932	1,110	1,148	1,002	−146

FIRST DISTRICT



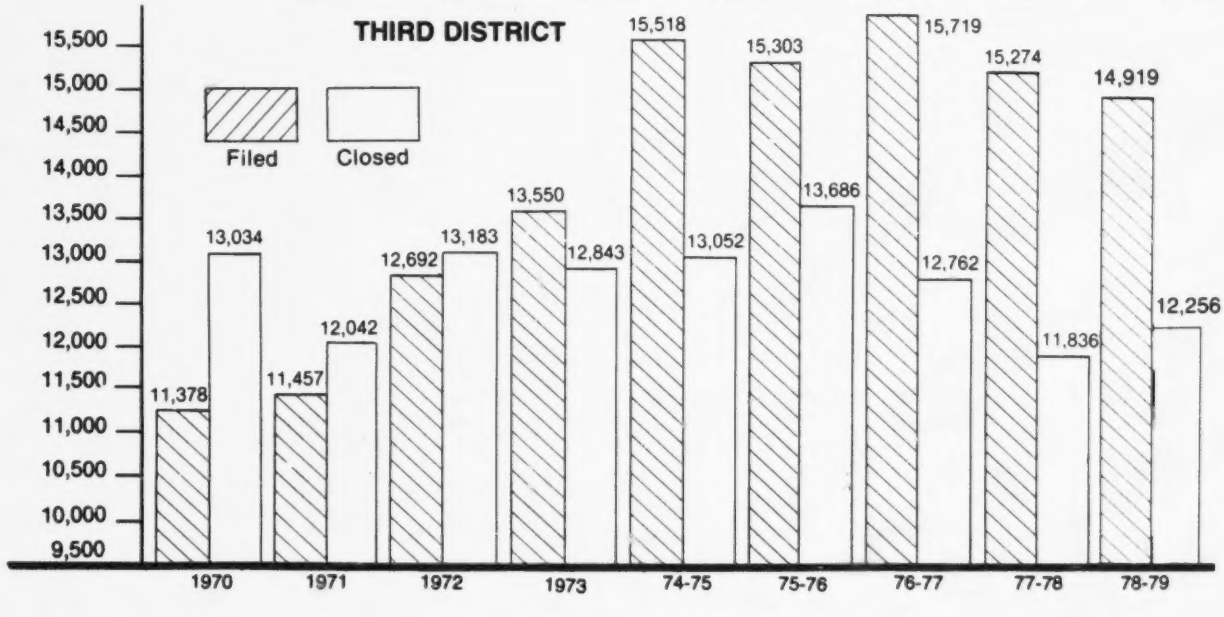
DISTRICT COURT FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS (continued)

2nd DISTRICT		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1 Year Increase Decrease
DAVIS COUNTY							
Civil:	Filed	1,379	1,308	1,390	1,488	1,525	+37
	Closed	1,144	1,071	1,125	1,412	1,800	+388
Criminal:	Filed	169	214	267	218	145	−73
	Closed	159	208	201	185	175	−10
Probate:	Filed	220	228	255	234	212	−22
	Closed	161	175	213	181	177	− 4
MORGAN COUNTY							
Civil:	Filed	74	60	70	56	52	− 4
	Closed	24	63	84	23	45	+22
Criminal:	Filed	7	14	50	25	9	−16
	Closed	5	9	35	15	10	− 5
Probate:	Filed	11	10	13	6	13	+ 7
	Closed	2	9	7	6	6	0
WEBER COUNTY							
Civil:	Filed	2,621	2,488	2,441	2,628	2,514	−114
	Closed	2,326	2,218	1,904	3,135	2,228	−907
Criminal:	Filed	435	413	524	459	361	−98
	Closed	450	402	432	395	340	−55
Probate:	Filed	281	261	347	270	218	−52
	Closed	151	256	275	237	230	− 7
TOTAL 2nd DISTRICT							
Civil:	Filed	4,074	3,856	3,901	4,172	4,091	−81
	Closed	3,494	3,352	3,113	4,570	4,073	−1191
Criminal:	Filed	611	641	841	702	515	−187
	Closed	614	619	668	559	525	−34
Probate:	Filed	512	499	615	510	443	−67
	Closed	314	440	495	424	413	+30
TOTAL:	Filed	5,197	4,996	5,357	5,384	5,049	+335
	Closed	4,422	4,411	4,276	5,553	5,011	−542



DISTRICT COURT FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS (continued)

3rd DISTRICT		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1 Year Increase Decrease
SALT LAKE COUNTY							
Civil:	Filed	12,325	11,739	12,035	11,805	11,670	−135
	Closed	10,297	10,913	9,700	8,788	9,615	+827
Criminal:	Filed	1,220	1,395	1,414	1,126	882	−244
	Closed	1,315	949	1,216	1,231	976	−255
Probate:	Filed	1,459	1,467	1,493	1,522	1,640	+118
	Closed	1,282	1,435	1,348	1,162	1,163	− 1
TOOELE COUNTY							
Civil:	Filed	335	267	315	342	338	− 4
	Closed	90	153	204	318	267	−51
Criminal:	Filed	77	92	83	73	33	−40
	Closed	45	63	72	45	44	− 1
Probate:	filed	63	69	47	58	53	− 5
	Closed	7	55	1	44	39	− 5
SUMMIT COUNTY							
Civil:	Filed	35	223	222	288	260	−28
	Closed	16	104	164	194	129	−65
Criminal:	Filed	0	25	79	34	21	−13
	Closed	0	13	43	31	15	−16
Probate:	Filed	4	26	31	26	22	− 4
	Closed	0	2	14	23	8	−15
TOTAL 3rd DISTRICT							
Civil:	Filed	12,695	12,229	12,572	12,435	12,268	−167
	Closed	10,403	11,170	10,068	9,300	10,011	+711
Criminal:	Filed	1,297	1,512	1,576	1,233	936	−297
	Closed	1,360	1,025	1,331	1,307	1,035	−272
Probate:	Filed	1,526	1,562	1,571	1,606	1,715	+109
	Closed	1,289	1,491	1,363	1,229	1,210	−19
TOTAL:	Filed	15,518	15,303	15,719	15,274	14,919	−355
	Closed	13,052	13,686	12,762	11,836	12,256	+420



DISTRICT COURT FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS (continued)

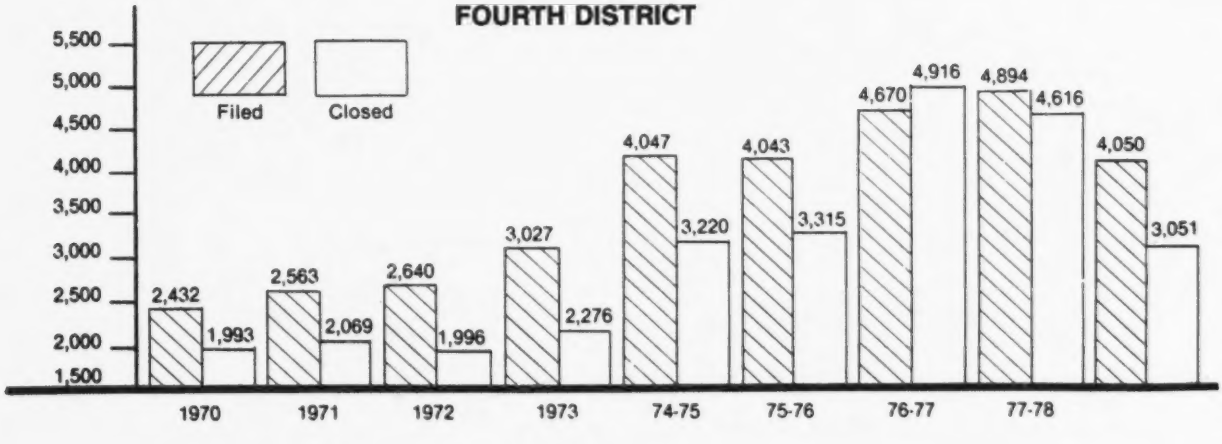
4th DISTRICT		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1 Year Increase Decrease
DAGGETT COUNTY							
Civil:	Filed	7	13	10	16	10	− 6
	Closed	4	8	17	14	12	− 2
Criminal:	Filed	0	0	0	0	2	+ 2
	Closed	2	1	0	0	0	0
Probate:	Filed	1	1	0	5	0	− 5
	Closed	2	1	3	1	0	− 1
DUCHESNE COUNTY							
Civil:	Filed	315	327	389	446	229	−217
	Closed	183	244	396	527	248	−279
Criminal:	Filed	20	28	28	38	40	+ 2
	Closed	8	16	37	40	30	−10
Probate:	Filed	58	47	33	38	32	− 6
	Closed	16	33	35	29	29	0
SUMMIT COUNTY[1]							
Civil:	Filed	227					
	Closed	59					
Criminal:	Filed	3					
	Closed	0					
Probate:	Filed	18					
	Closed	2					
UINTAH COUNTY							
Civil:	Filed	339	440	480	496	520	+24
	Closed	145	266	472	253	360	+107
Criminal:	Filed	26	66	55	41	40	− 1
	Closed	11	27	23	15	18	+ 3
Probate:	Filed	54	54	67	53	68	+15
	Closed	71	93	68	32	49	−17
UTAH COUNTY							
Civil:	Filed	2,210	2,210	2,582	2,576	2,544	−32
	Closed	2,042	1,920	2,764	2,829	1,824	−1,005
Criminal:	Filed	282	296	297	297	213	−84
	Closed	290	354	401	370	244	−126
Probate:	Filed	317	364	399	425	391	−34
	Closed	318	259	289	339	339	0

[1]Transferred to Third District May 13, 1975.

DISTRICT COURT FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS (continued)

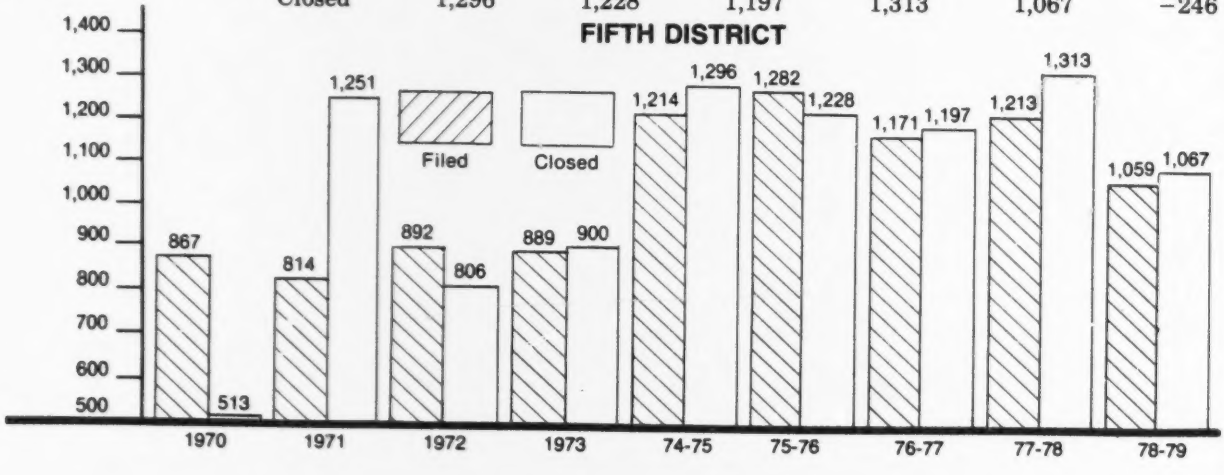
4th DISTRICT (continued)		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1 Year Increase Decrease
WASATCH COUNTY							
Civil:	Filed	146	119	151	235	133	−102
	Closed	60	45	183	102	69	−33
Criminal:	Filed	8	25	38	29	18	−11
	Closed	6	18	18	13	7	− 6
Probate:	Filed	6	22	20	21	15	− 6
	Closed	3	18	15	8	16	+ 8
JUAB COUNTY[2]							
Civil:	Filed		20	100	137	87	−50
	Closed		5	179	34	45	+11
Criminal:	Filed		8	7	28	12	−16
	Closed		1	10	4	5	+ 1
Probate:	Filed		3	14	13	11	− 2
	Closed		6	5	1	8	+ 7
TOTAL 4th DISTRICT							
Civil:	Filed	3,254	3,129	3,712	3,906	3,533	−373
	Closed	2,493	2,488	4,011	3,759	2,558	−1,201
Criminal:	Filed	339	423	425	433	323	−108
	Closed	317	417	489	447	304	−143
Probate:	Filed	454	914	533	555	517	+38
	Closed	412	410	415	410	445	+35
TOTAL:	Filed	4,047	4,043	4,670	4,894	4,050	−844
	Closed	3,220	3,315	4,916	4,616	3,051	−1,565

[2]Transferred to Fourth District as of April 1, 1976.



DISTRICT COURT FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS (continued)

5th DISTRICT		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1 Year Increase Decrease
BEAVER COUNTY							
Civil:	Filed	68	72	80	86	58	−28
	Closed	99	74	55	103	35	−68
Criminal:	Filed	11	15	17	10	10	0
	Closed	13	14	15	13	9	− 4
Probate:	Filed	16	19	29	15	14	− 1
	Closed	13	10	23	20	18	− 2
IRON COUNTY							
Civil:	Filed	307	361	335	334	250	−84
	Closed	317	388	360	392	225	−167
Criminal:	Filed	32	59	43	24	21	− 3
	Closed	28	58	48	26	23	− 3
Probate:	Filed	80	52	76	87	72	−15
	Closed	64	58	59	120	94	−26
MILLARD COUNTY							
Civil:	Filed	85	131	132	111	88	−23
	Closed	100	103	185	149	150	+ 1
Criminal:	Filed	18	6	9	15	11	+ 4
	Closed	17	4	5	9	16	+ 7
Probate:	Filed	47	39	37	39	34	− 5
	Closed	31	38	31	59	46	−13
WASHINGTON COUNTY							
Civil:	Filed	363	363	284	334	385	+51
	Closed	409	330	285	290	278	−12
Criminal:	Filed	48	45	74	84	42	−42
	Closed	42	39	81	73	40	−33
Probate:	Filed	41	56	55	74	74	0
	Closed	57	46	50	59	115	+56
TOTAL 5th DISTRICT							
Civil:	Filed	884	980	831	865	781	−84
	Closed	991	940	885	934	688	−246
Criminal:	Filed	216	172	197	122	84	−38
	Closed	200	168	163	131	106	−25
TOTAL:	Filed	1,214	1,282	1,171	1,213	1,059	−154
	Closed	1,296	1,228	1,197	1,313	1,067	−246

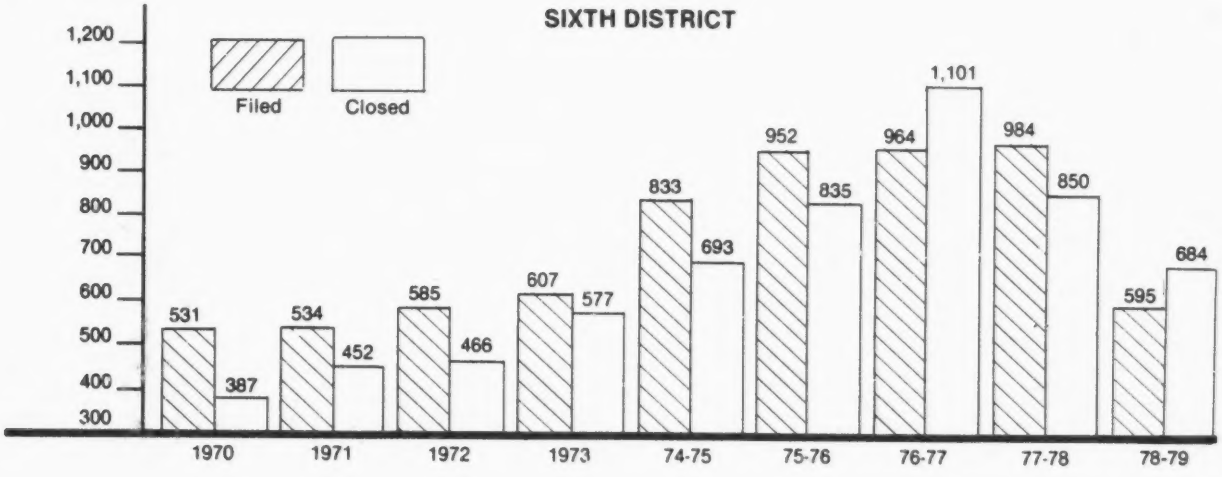


DISTRICT COURT FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS (continued)

6th DISTRICT		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1 Year Increase Decrease
GARFIELD COUNTY							
Civil:	Filed	44	67	69	92	48	−44
	Closed	20	45	83	59	54	− 5
Criminal:	Filed	5	9	10	12	4	− 8
	Closed	7	5	22	8	2	− 6
Probate:	Filed	22	13	13	24	12	−12
	Closed	14	9	5	31	3	−28
KANE COUNTY							
Civil:	Filed	70	71	53	48	54	+ 6
	Closed	33	46	104	46	65	+19
Criminal:	Filed	5	3	8	3	1	− 2
	Closed	1	4	3	2	0	− 2
Probate:	Filed	8	7	22	6	17	+11
	Closed	4	8	14	25	2	−23
PIUTE COUNTY							
Civil:	Filed	25	26	31	34	14	−20
	Closed	13	17	27	28	26	− 2
Criminal:	Filed	2	6	3	3	0	− 3
	Closed	1	5	5	0	6	+ 6
Probate:	Filed	6	7	7	11	5	− 6
	Closed	5	11	15	4	9	+ 5
SANPETE COUNTY							
Civil:	Filed	298	305	176	170	106	−64
	Closed	254	305	191	154	144	−10
Criminal:	Filed	14	30	24	25	9	−16
	Closed	22	24	37	19	10	− 9
Probate:	Filed	35	44	46	31	31	0
	Closed	39	33	72	36	30	− 6
SEVIER COUNTY							
Civil:	Filed	206	267	370	365	186	−179
	Closed	188	218	366	295	229	−66
Criminal:	Filed	17	13	35	45	25	−20
	Closed	9	12	37	34	22	−12
Probate:	Filed	60	58	52	73	36	−37
	Closed	62	63	66	75	45	−30
WAYNE COUNTY							
Civil:	Filed	7	18	33	31	38	+ 7
	Closed	10	19	36	25	28	+ 3
Criminal:	Filed	7	2	1	3	2	− 1
	Closed	10	6	5	3	2	− 1
Probate:	Filed	2	6	11	8	7	− 1
	Closed	1	5	13	6	7	+ 1

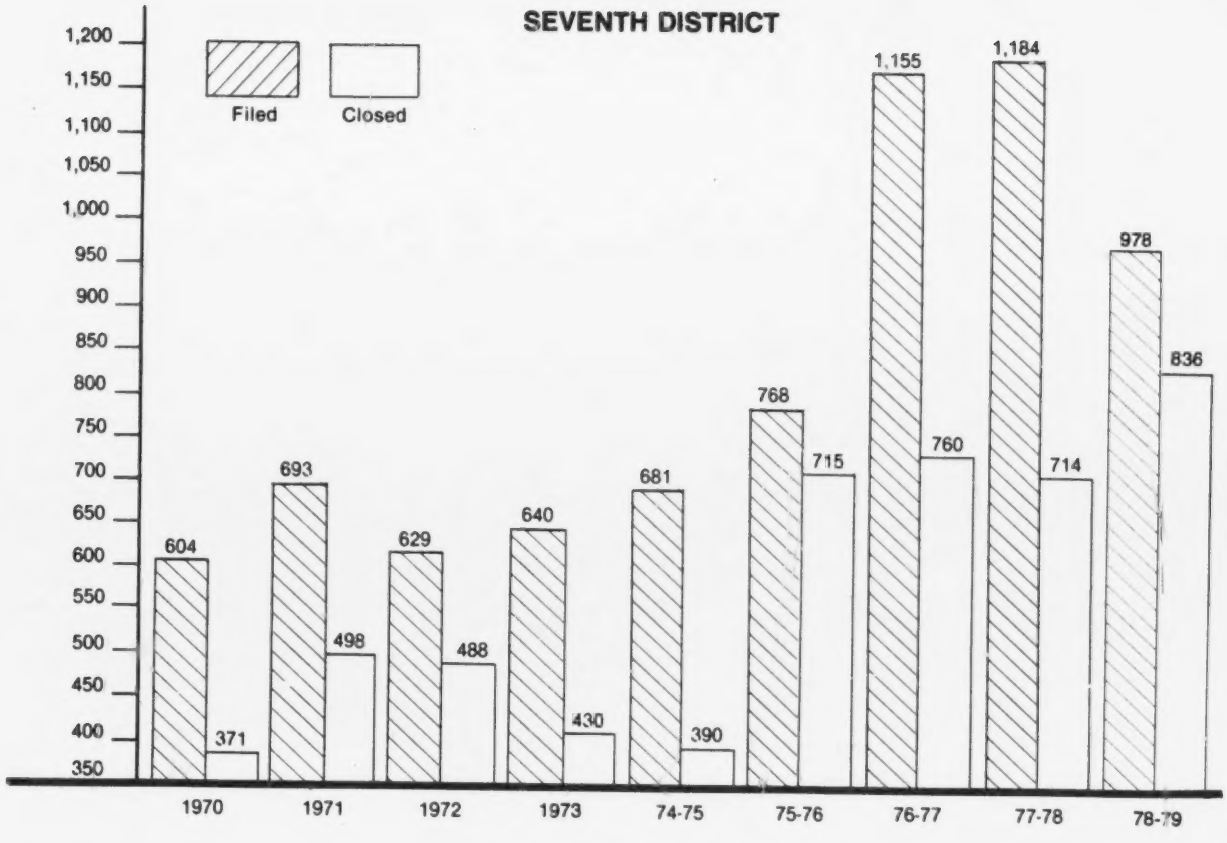
DISTRICT COURT FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS (continued)

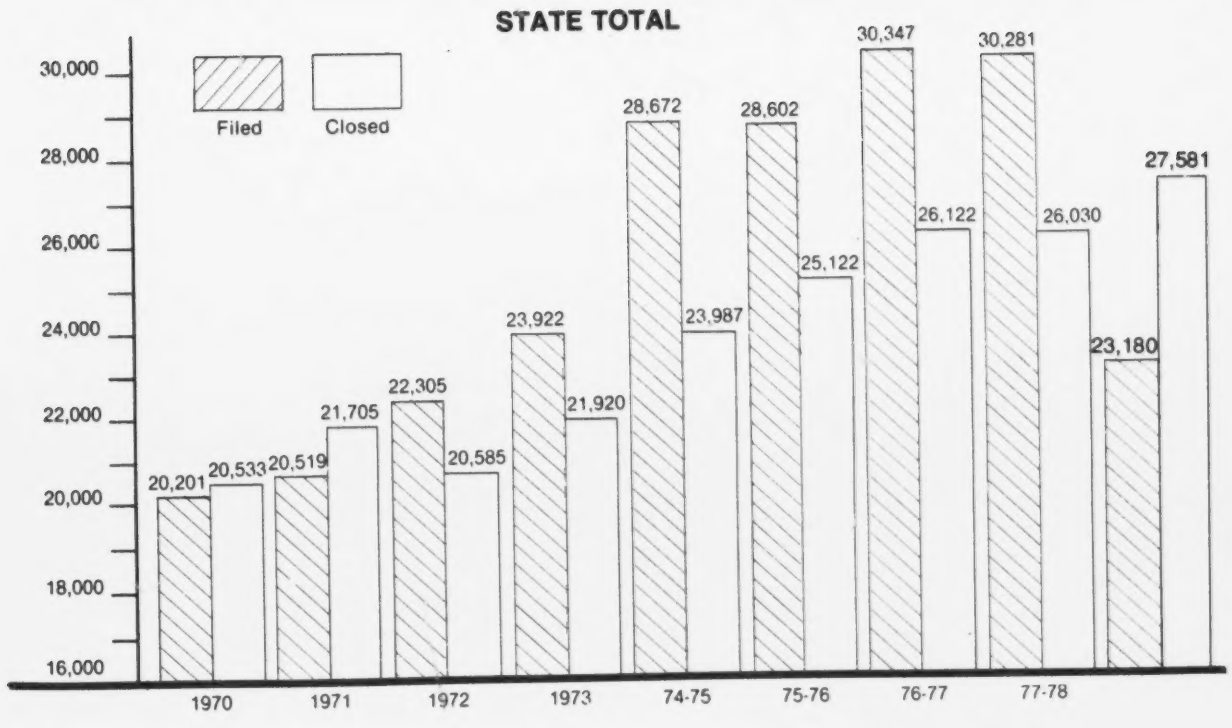
6th DISTRICT (continued)		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1 Year Increase Decrease
TOTAL 6th DISTRICT							
Civil:	Filed	650	745	732	740	446	−294
	Closed	518	650	807	607	546	−61
Criminal:	Filed	50	63	81	91	41	−50
	Closed	50	56	109	66	42	−24
Probate:	Filed	133	135	151	153	108	−45
	Closed	125	129	185	177	96	−81
TOTAL:	Filed	833	952	964	984	595	−389
	Closed	693	835	1,101	850	684	−166



DISTRICT COURT FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS (continued)

7th DISTRICT		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1 Year Increase Decrease
CARBON COUNTY							
Civil:	Filed	228	256	262	428	352	−76
	Closed	191	352	301	322	330	+ 8
Criminal:	Filed	29	37	22	37	26	−11
	Closed	24	26	23	22	29	+ 7
Probate:	Filed	64	77	83	68	68	0
	Closed	24	31	41	58	45	−13
EMERY COUNTY							
Civil:	Filed	101	91	147	195	141	−54
	Closed	59	35	62	64	101	+37
Criminal:	Filed	4	9	17	36	14	−22
	Closed	1	15	13	14	14	0
Probate:	Filed	9	29	36	31	29	− 2
	Closed	5	6	18	20	20	0
GRAND COUNTY							
Civil:	Filed	94	103	136	185	155	−30
	Closed	21	124	137	122	114	− 8
Criminal:	Filed	9	16	36	22	29	+ 7
	Closed	8	11	30	8	27	+19
Probate:	Filed	20	29	42	21	42	+21
	Closed	14	8	58	37	50	+13
SAN JUAN COUNTY							
Civil:	Filed	106	84	94	121	88	−33
	Closed	33	98	52	45	50	+ 5
Criminal:	Filed	3	12	16	13	14	+ 1
	Closed	6	8	13	2	38	+36
Probate:	Filed	14	25	64	27	20	− 7
	Closed	4	1	12	0	18	+18
TOTAL 7th DISTRICT							
Civil:	Filed	529	534	639	929	736	−193
	Closed	304	609	552	553	595	+42
Criminal:	Filed	45	74	91	108	83	−25
	Closed	39	60	79	46	108	+62
Probate:	Filed	107	160	225	147	159	+12
	Closed	47	46	129	115	133	+18
TOTAL:	Filed	681	768	955	1,184	978	−206
	Closed	390	715	760	714	836	+122


SEVENTH DISTRICT
Filed
Closed
1,200
1,150
1,100
1,050
1,000
950
900
850
800
750
700
650
600
550
500
450
400
350
604
371
693
498
629
488
640
430
681
390
768
715
1,155
760
1,184
714
978
836
1970
1971
1972
1973
74-75
75-76
76-77
77-78
78-79



*Filed increase 64%
Closed increase 51%

CIVIL CASE FILINGS BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
(July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979)

District & County	Divorce	Complaints[1]	Personal Injury	Writs[2]	Eminent Domain	Appeals	Mental Hearings	Probate	Total
1st									
Box Elder	214	297	1	1	9	0	0	94	616
Cache	238	265	0	16	0	2	0	112	633
Rich	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	2	17
TOTAL	456	573	1	17	9	2	0	208	1,266
2nd									
Weber	1,614	746	125	26	3	0		43	218
	2,775								
Davis	879	579	46	7	14	5	0	212	1,742
Morgan	22	30	0	0	0	0	0	13	65
TOTAL	2,515	1,355	171	33	17	5	43	537	4,582
3rd									
Salt Lake	4,849	6,002	549	248	18	159	440	1,640	13,905
Tooele	223	102	7	1	5	0	0	51	389
Summit[1]	57	197	5	0	1	1	0	22	283
TOTAL	5,129	6,301	561	249	24	160	440	1,713	14,577
4th									
Utah	1,507	923	91	9	6	55	376	391	3,358
Uintah	189	360	0	0	0	0	0	12	621
Wasatch	61	67	1	0	0	0	0	133	262
Duchesne	95	132	1	0	0	0	0	32	261
Juab	25	50	2	1	9	0	0	11	98
Daggett	4	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
TOTAL	1,881	1,537	95	10	17	55	376	638	4,610
5th									
Millard	25	61	0	2	0	2	0	34	124
Beaver	24	34	0	0	0	0	1	14	73
Iron	76	172	2	0	0	2	0	72	324
Washington	125	244	11	4	0	2	0	74	460
TOTAL	250	511	13	6	0	6	1	194	981
6th									
Sanpete	52	50	2	0	1	0	7	31	143
Sevier	60	97	2	23	4	0	11	36	233
Piute	4	10	0	0	0	0	2	5	21
Wayne	16	22	0	0	0	0	0	7	45
Garfield	19	29	0	0	0	0	0	12	60
Kane	25	29	0	0	0	0	0	17	71
TOTAL	176	237	4	23	5	0	20	108	573
7th									
Carbon	142	197	13	0	0	1	18	68	439
Emery	77	58	2	0	4	0	5	29	175
Grand	80	68	3	0	4	0	0	42	197
San Juan	40	44	1	0	1	0	5	20	111
TOTAL	339	367	19	0	9	1	28	159	922
TOTAL STATE	10,746	10,881	864	338	81	229	908	3,463	27,581

[1]Includes all filings not set forth in other categories, e.g., uniform enforcement support act.
[2]Contains such matters as writs of review, prohibition, coran nobis, and habeas corpus.

CIVIL CASE DISPOSITIONS BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
(July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979)

District & County	Dismissed	Clerk Judgment	Summary Judgment	Defaults	Trial Non-Jury	Jury Trial	Appeals	Mental Hearings	Probates Closed	TOTAL
1st										
Box Elder	119	0	11	145	39	4	4	0	4	326
Cache	166	0	7	244	65	6	0	0	56	544
Rich	8	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	1	17
TOTAL	293	0	18	389	111	11	4	0	61	887
2nd										
Weber	495	0	37	1,353	322	21	0	61	230	2,519
Davis	161	0	169	680	89	9	2	0	171	1,977
Morgan	12	1	1	26	3	2	0	0	6	51
TOTAL	1,227	1	208	2,133	465	39	2	61	413	4,547
3rd										
Salt Lake	3,045	113	481	5,436	447	93	33	440	1,163	11,251
Tooele	57	0	12	176	22	0	0	0	39	306
Summit	52	8	2	40	25	2	0	0	8	137
TOTAL	3,154	121	495	5,662	494	95	33	440	1,210	11,694
4th										
Utah	515	117	26	767	353	46	52	408	339	2,623
Uintah	189	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	621
Wasatch	24	14	11	9	9	2	0	0	16	85
Duchesne	103	23	3	101	16	2	0	0	29	277
Juab	12	1	0	9	22	1	0	0	8	53
Daggett	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
TOTAL	852	518	40	886	400	50	52	408	464	3,671
5th										
Millard	58	25	2	40	21	4	1	0	46	197
Beaver	9	0	2	17	7	0	0	0	18	53
Iron	74	12	14	91	32	2	0	0	94	319
Washington	101	11	8	94	64	0	0	0	115	393
TOTAL	242	48	26	242	124	6	1	0	273	962
6th										
Sanpete	66	5	4	51	18	0	0	3	30	117
Sevier	84	48	2	61	25	9	0	11	45	285
Piute	23	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	9	38
Wayne	5	1	0	19	2	1	0	0	7	35
Garfield	30	1	0	7	16	0	0	0	3	57
Kane	27	0	4	26	5	3	0	0	2	67
TOTAL	235	55	11	164	68	13	0	17	96	659
7th										
Carbon	82	3	16	184	29	16	0	20	45	395
Emery	33	8	4	16	39	1	0	5	20	126
Grand	72	4	2	21	15	0	1	0	50	165
San Juan	36	3	3	5	3	0	0	6	18	74
TOTAL	223	18	25	226	86	17	1	31	133	760
TOTAL STATE	6,226	761	823	9,702	1,250	231	91	957	2,650	23,180

CRIMINAL CASE FILINGS BY DISTRICT & COUNTY
(July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979)

District & County	Homicide	Burglary	Theft	Drug Offenses	Forgery	Robery	Sex Offenses	Other	Appeals	TOTAL
1st										
Box Elder	5	4	18	3	2	0	5	8	16	61
Cache	0	5	21	20	3	0	2	25	8	74
Rich	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
TOTAL	5	9	39	23	5	0	7	23	31	142
2nd										
Weber	13	76	50	80	22	27	10	83	34	395
Davis	4	31	27	19	16	8	5	35	23	168
Morgan	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	4	0	9
TOTAL	17	107	81	99	38	35	16	122	57	572
3rd										
Salt Lake	30	171	164	152	52	71	52	190	83	965
Tooele	3	4	13	4	0	3	2	4	7	40
Summit	0	3	11	1	0	0	0	6	10	31
TOTAL	33	178	188	157	52	74	54	200	100	1,036
4th										
Utah	2	26	39	27	22	16	23	56	54	265
Uintah	3	1	14	2	0	1	5	21	29	76
Wasatch	3	1	0	2	0	0	3	9	2	20
Duchesne	4	6	10	4	1	2	8	5	1	41
Juab	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	8	4	16
Daggett	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
TOTAL	12	35	65	36	23	19	39	101	91	421
5th										
Millard	0	6	2	3	0	0	0	0	3	14
Beaver	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	5	0	10
Iron	1	3	7	3	0	2	0	5	0	21
Washington	0	6	20	3	6	3	3	4	7	49
TOTAL	1	17	29	10	6	7	3	14	10	94
6th										
Sanpete	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	0	9
Sevier	0	4	6	3	0	3	0	9	0	25
Piute	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wayne	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Garfield	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	4
Kane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	2	4	12	3	0	3	2	15	0	41
7th										
Carbon	1	8	4	3	2	0	1	7	1	27
Emery	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	2	16
Grand	0	6	3	1	2	11	0	6	0	29
San Juan	1	2	2	0	1	0	1	7	1	15
TOTAL	3	16	9	5	5	11	2	26	4	87
TOTAL STATE	73	366	423	333	129	149	123	591	293	2,393

CRIMINAL CASE DISPOSITIONS BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
(July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979)

District & County	Dismissed	Pleas of Guilty	Non-Jury Trial	Jury Trial	Appeals Closed	TOTAL
1st						
Box Elder	10	30	11	2	20	73
Cache	6	44	7	8	12	77
Rich	0	0	0	1	6	7
TOTAL	16	74	18	11	38	157
2nd						
Weber	55	236	7	42	19	359
Davis	21	136	7	11	17	192
Morgan	2	3	5	0	0	10
TOTAL	78	375	19	53	36	561
3rd						
Salt Lake	152	653	44	127	97	1,073
Tooele	3	26	7	8	2	46
Summit	2	9	2	2	1	16
TOTAL	157	688	53	137	100	1,135
4th						
Utah	54	113	36	41	65	309
Uintah	5	8	2	7	7	29
Wasatch	2	1	4	0	6	13
Duchesne	8	19	1	2	2	32
Juab	2	2	0	1	4	9
Daggett	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	71	143	43	51	89	393
5th						
Millard	2	10	1	3	4	20
Beaver	0	5	2	2	0	9
Iron	2	18	0	3	1	24
Washington	12	21	2	5	2	42
TOTAL	16	54	5	13	7	95
6th						
Sanpete	4	6	0	0	0	10
Sevier	0	16	3	3	0	22
Piute	6	0	0	0	0	6
Wayne	0	2	0	0	0	2
Garfield	0	1	1	0	0	2
Kane	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	10	25	4	3	0	42
7th						
Carbon	5	17	1	6	1	30
Emery	1	9	2	2	1	15
Grand	0	23	1	3	1	28
San Juan	15	23	0	0	1	39
TOTAL	21	72	4	11	4	112
TOTAL STATE	369	1,431	146	279	274	2,495

COUNTIES IN ORDER OF VOLUME OF ALL CASES
(July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979)

County	Cases Filed	Cases Closed	Disposition Rate
Salt Lake	14,870	12,384	82%
Utah	3,623	2,932	81%
Weber	3,170	2,878	91%
Davis	1,910	2,169	114%
Cache	707	621	88%
Box Elder	677	399	59%
Uintah	520	360	70%
Washington	509	435	85%
Carbon	466	425	91%
Tooele	429	352	82%
Iron	345	343	99%
Summit	314	153	49%
Duchesne	302	309	99%
Wasatch	282	98	35%
Sevier	258	307	118%
Grand	226	193	85%
Emery	191	141	74%
Sanpete	152	187	123%
Millard	138	217	157%
San Juan	126	113	89%
Juab	114	62	54%
Beaver	83	62	74%
Morgan	75	61	81%
Kane	72	67	93%
Garfield	64	59	92%
Wayne	47	37	79%
Rich	24	24	100%
Piute	21	44	209%
Daggett	13	13	100%
STATE TOTAL	29,728	25,445	91.4%

DISTRICT COURT CASELOAD INVENTORY — BY DISTRICTS
(July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979)

1st DISTRICT

CIVIL	
Cases Pending July 1	1,228
New Cases Filed[1]	1,056
Total Caseload	2,284
Cases Closed	822
Cases Pending June 30	1,462
CRIMINAL	
Cases Pending July 1	121
New Cases Filed[1]	111
Total Caseload	232
Cases Closed	119
Cases Pending June 30	113
PROBATE	
Cases Pending July 1	308
New Cases Filed[1]	208
Total Caseload	516
Cases Closed	61
Cases Pending June 30	455
TOTAL	
Cases Pending July 1	1,657
New Cases Filed[1]	1,375
Total Caseload	3,032
Cases Closed	1,002
Cases Pending June 30	2,030

2nd DISTRICT

CIVIL	
Cases Pending July 1	2,959
New Cases Filed[1]	4,091
Total Caseload	7,050
Cases Closed	4,073
Cases Pending June 30	2,977
CRIMINAL	
Cases Pending July 1	105
New Cases Filed[1]	515
Total Caseload	620
Cases Closed	525
Cases Pending June 30	95
PROBATE	
Cases Pending July 1	573
New Cases Filed[1]	443
Total Caseload	1,016
Cases Closed	413
Cases Pending June 30	603
TOTAL	
Cases Pending July 1	3,637
New Cases Filed[1]	5,049
Total Caseload	8,686
Cases Closed	5,010
Cases Pending June 30	3,676

3rd DISTRICT

CIVIL	
Cases Pending July 1	12,465
New Cases Filed[1]	12,268
Total Caseload	24,703
Cases Closed	10,011
Cases Pending June 30	14,692
CRIMINAL	
Cases Pending July 1	582
New Cases Filed[1]	936
Total Caseload	1,518
Cases Closed	1,035
Cases Pending June 30	483
PROBATE	
Cases Pending July 1	1,372
New Cases Filed[1]	1,715
Total Caseload	3,087
Cases Closed	1,210
Cases Pending June 30	1,877
TOTAL	
Cases Pending July 1	14,419
New Cases Filed[1]	14,919
Total Caseload	29,338
Cases Closed	12,256
Cases Pending June 30	17,082

DISTRICT COURT CASELOAD INVENTORY — BY DISTRICTS (continued)
(July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979)

4th DISTRICT

CIVIL	
Cases Pending July 1	4,110
New Cases Filed[1]	4,610
Total Caseload	8,720
Cases Closed	3,671
Cases Pending June 30	5,049
CRIMINAL	
Cases Pending July 1	58
New Cases Filed[1]	421
Total Caseload	479
Cases Closed	393
Cases Pending June 30	86
PROBATE	
Cases Pending July 1	469
New Cases Filed[1]	638
Total Caseload	1,107
Cases Closed	464
Cases Pending June 30	643
TOTAL	
Cases Pending July 1	4,637
New Cases Filed[1]	5,669
Total Caseload	10,306
Cases Closed	4,528
Cases Pending June 30	5,778

5th DISTRICT

CIVIL	
Cases Pending July 1	37
New Cases Filed[1]	781
Total Caseload	888
Cases Closed	688
Cases Pending June 30	200
CRIMINAL	
Cases Pending July 1	(5)
New Cases Filed[1]	84
Total Caseload	79
Cases Closed	106
Cases Pending June 30	(27)
PROBATE	
Cases Pending July 1	91
New Cases Filed[1]	194
Total Caseload	285
Cases Closed	273
Cases Pending June 30	12
TOTAL	
Cases Pending July 1	145
New Cases Filed[1]	1,059
Total Caseload	1,204
Cases Closed	1,067
Cases Pending June 30	137

6th DISTRICT

CIVIL	
Cases Pending July 1	479
New Cases Filed[1]	446
Total Caseload	925
Cases Closed	546
Cases Pending June 30	379
CRIMINAL	
Cases Pending July 1	42
New Cases Filed[1]	41
Total Caseload	83
Cases Closed	42
Cases Pending June 30	41
PROBATE	
Cases Pending July 1	131
New Cases Filed[1]	108
Total Caseload	239
Cases Closed	96
Cases Pending June 30	143
TOTAL	
Cases Pending July 1	652
New Cases Filed[1]	595
Total Caseload	1,247
Cases Closed	684
Cases Pending June 30	563

[1]Includes New Trials Granted

DISTRICT COURT CASELOAD INVENTORY — BY DISTRICTS (continued)
(July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979)

7th DISTRICT

CIVIL	
Cases Pending July 1	1,525
New Cases Filed[1]	736
Total Caseload	2,261
Cases Closed	595
Cases Pending June 30	1,666
CRIMINAL	
Cases Pending July 1	115
New Cases Filed[1]	83
Total Caseload	198
Cases Closed	108
Cases Pending June 30	90
PROBATE	
Cases Pending July 1	552
New Cases Filed[1]	159
Total Caseload	711
Cases Closed	133
Cases Pending June 30	578
TOTAL	
Cases Pending July 1	2,192
New Cases Filed[1]	978
Total Caseload	3,170
Cases Closed	836
Cases Pending June 30	2,334

[1]Includes New Trials Granted

DISTRICT WORKLOAD PER JUDGE

	Population	Square Miles	New Filings	Dispositions
1st DISTRICT — 1 Judge				
Box Elder	31,200	5,603	677	399
Cache	51,600	1,174	707	621
Rich	1,700	1,023	24	24
TOTALS	84,500	7,800	1,408	1,044
2nd DISTRICT — 5 Judges				
Weber	138,000	581	3,170	2,878
Davis	124,000	297	1,910	2,166
Morgan	4,900	603	75	61
TOTALS	311,000	1,481	5 ÷ 5,155 = 1,031	5 ÷ 5,108 = 1,021
3rd DISTRICT — 11 Judges				
Salt Lake	533,000	764	14,870	12,324
Tooele	24,300	6,923	429	352
Summit	7,200	1,849	314	153
TOTALS	564,500	9,536	11 ÷ 15,613 = 1,419	11 ÷ 12,829 = 1,166
4th DISTRICT — 4 Judges				
Utah	177,000	2,014	3,623	2,932
Uintah	18,000	4,487	520	360
Wasatch	7,300	1,191	282	98
Duchesne	11,400	3,255	302	309
Daggett	800	682	13	13
Juab	5,600	3,412	114	62
TOTALS	220,100	15,041	4 ÷ 4,854 = 1,213	4 ÷ 3,774 = 943
5th DISTRICT — 1 Judge				
Millard	8,400	6,793	138	217
Beaver	4,300	2,584	83	62
Iron	15,600	3,300	345	343
Washington	19,200	2,427	509	435
TOTALS	47,500	15,104	1,075	1,057
6th DISTRICT — 1 Judge				
Sanpete	13,400	1,597	152	187
Sevier	13,700	1,929	258	307
Piute	1,400	754	21	44
Wayne	1,800	2,486	47	37
Garfield	3,600	5,158	64	59
Kane	3,800	3,904	72	67
TOTALS	37,700	15,828	614	701
7th DISTRICT — 1 Judge				
Carbon	20,500	1,476	466	425
Emery	9,300	4,439	191	141
Grand	7,300	3,682	226	193
San Juan	13,000	7,707	126	113
TOTALS	50,100	17,304	1,009	872
STATE TOTALS	1,315,400	78,682	24 ÷ 29,728 = 1,238	24 ÷ 25,345 = 1,056

CIRCUIT COURTS

CIRCUIT COURT

1st Circuit

Honorable Robert W. Daines
Courthouse, 20 No. Main
Brigham City, UT 84302

2nd Circuit

Honorable Zachary T. Champlin
62½ West 100 North
Logan, UT 84321

Honorable Ted S. Perry
62½ West 100 North
Logan, UT 84321

3rd Circuit

Honorable Phillip H. Browning
5155 South 2350 West
Roy, UT 84067

Honorable Robert V. Phillips
Municipal Building
Ogden, UT 84401

Honorable David Roth
Municipal Building
Ogden, UT 84401

Honorable Stanton Taylor
Municipal Building
Ogden, UT 84401

Honorable E. F. Ziegler
Municipal Building
Ogden, UT 84401

4th Circuit

Honorable Douglas Cornaby
Layton City Hall
Layton, UT 84041

Honorable Cornell M. Jensen
City Hall
Clearfield, UT 84015

Honorable S. Mark Johnson
745 South Main
Bountiful, UT 84010

5th Circuit

Honorable Arthur G. Christean
5258 So. Pinemont Drive
Murray, UT 84107

Honorable Robert C. Gibson
240 East Fourth South
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Honorable Floyd H. Gowans
240 East Fourth South
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Honorable Paul G. Grant
240 East Fourth South
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Honorable LeRoy H. Griffiths
5258 So. Pinemont Drive
Murray, UT 84107

Honorable Maurice D. Jones
240 East Fourth South
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Honorable Larry R. Keller
City & County Building
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Honorable Eleanor S. Lewis
240 East Fourth South
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Honorable Melvin H. Morris
240 East Fourth South
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Honorable C. Bailey Sainsbury
100 North 800 East
Sandy, UT 84070

Honorable Raymond S. Uno
240 East Fourth South
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

6th Circuit

Honorable Edward Watson
City Hall
Tooele, UT 84074

7th Circuit

Honorable Kenneth G. Anderton
401 County Building
Vernal, UT 84078

8th Circuit

Honorable Joseph Dimick
City Hall
Orem, UT 84057

Honorable J. Gordon Knudsen
359 West Center Street
Provo, UT 84601

Honorable E. Patrick McGuire
P.O. Box 1849
Provo, UT 84601

Honorable Robert J. Sumison
40 South Main Street
Spanish Fork, UT 84660

9th Circuit

Honorable Robert F. Owens
197 East Tabernacle
P.O. Box 878
St. George, UT 84770

Honorable Christian Ronnow
43 North 300 West
Cedar City, UT 84720

10th Circuit

Honorable Louis Tervort
Richfield Courthouse
Richfield, UT 84701

11th Circuit

Honorable A. John Ruggeri
Municipal Building
Price, UT 84501

12th Circuit

Honorable Donald Crist
City & County Building
Moab, UT 84532

WORKLOAD PER CIRCUIT JUDGE
(Excluding Parking Tickets)

	City Court July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1978 New Cases	Cases Filed Per Judge	Circuit Court July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979 New Cases	Cases Filed Per Judge	Total 1 Year Increase/ Decrease
1st CIRCUIT					
Brigham City	8,288	8,288	4,468	4,468	− 3,820
2nd CIRCUIT					
Logan	8,768	8,768	11,446	11,506 ÷ 2 = 5,753	+ 2,678
Randolph	N.A.	N.A.	60		+ 60
3rd CIRCUIT					
Ogden	34,957	34,957 ÷ 3 = 11,652	31,062		− 3,895
Roy	5,429	5,429	6,041	37,178 ÷ 5 = 7,435	+ 612
Morgan	N.A.	N.A.	75		+ 75
4th CIRCUIT					
Clearfield	5,790	5,790	7,784		+ 1,994
Layton	7,387	7,387	8,569	30,750 ÷ 3 = 10,250	+ 1,182
Bountiful	11,581	11,581	12,443		+ 862
Sunset	N.A.	N.A.	1,954		+ 1,954
5th CIRCUIT					
Salt Lake City	68,927	68,927 ÷ 6 = 11,488	79,119		+10,192
Murray	17,834	17,834	23,357	110,683 ÷ 11 = 10,062	+ 5,523
Sandy	6,591	6,591	8,085		+ 1,494
Coalville	N.A.	N.A.	122		+ 122
+ 122					
6th CIRCUIT					
Tooele	3,887	3,887	4,573	4,573	+ 686
7th CIRCUIT					
Vernal	N.A.	N.A.	3,224		+ 3,224
Roosevelt	N.A.	N.A.	919		+ 919
Manila	N.A.	N.A.	194	3,572	+ 194
Duchesne	N.A.	N.A.	154		+ 154
8th CIRCUIT					
Orem	11,047	11,047	10,567		− 480
Provo	19,983	19,983 ÷ 2 = 9,992	18,117		− 1,866
American Fork	N.A.	N.A.	31,477 ÷ 4 = 7,869		
Spanish Fork	N.A.	N.A.	2,549		+ 2,549
Nephi	N.A.	N.A.	55		+ 55
Heber	N.A.	N.A.	189		+ 189
9th CIRCUIT					
Cedar City	2,456	2,456	1,942		− 514
St. George	5,407	5,407	6,083	8,208 ÷ 2 = 4,104	+ 676
Fillmore	N.A.	N.A.	74		+ 74
Beaver	N.A.	N.A.	109		+ 109
10th CIRCUIT					
Richfield	N.A.	N.A.	689		+ 689
Manti	N.A.	N.A.	136		+ 136
Junction	N.A.	N.A.	8	991	+ 8
Loa	N.A.	N.A.	23		+ 23
Panguitch	N.A.	N.A.	92		+ 92
Kanab	N.A.	N.A.	43		+ 43

11th CIRCUIT					
Price	3,789	3,789	4,212	4,918	+ 423
Castle Dale	N.A.	N.A.	706		+ 706
12th CIRCUIT					
Moab	3,299	3,299	3,371	3,666	+ 72
Monticello	N.A.	N.A.	295		+ 295
STATE TOTALS	225,420	225,420	134,684	228,382	27,489

CIRCUIT COURT FILINGS BY CIRCUIT AND LOCATION
(July 1, 1978 and June 30, 1979)

	CIVIL			CRIMINAL			TRAFFIC			
	Complaints	Small Claims	New Trials	State[1]	City[2]	New Trials	Moving	Non Moving	Parking Tickets	Total
1st CIRCUIT										
Brigham City	210	388	24	251	431	1	1,517	1,646	159	4,627
										4,627
2nd CIRCUIT										
Logan	444	690	0	318	364	0	6,509	3,121	5,889	17,335
Randolph	10	0	0	44	0	5		11	5	65
										17,400
3rd CIRCUIT										
Ogden	2,870	2,075	15	2,045	2,672	0	15,509	5,876	25,443	56,505
Roy	155	285	0	297	472	0	3,045	1,777	10	6,041
Morgan	21	0	0	39	11	4	0	0	0	75
										62,621
4th CIRCUIT										
Clearfield	322	269	0	219	493	0	4,344	2,137	482	8,266
Layton	317	722	4	287	268	5	5,253	1,713	130	8,699
Bountiful	484	702	11	697	407	0	6,303	3,839	2,234	14,677
Sunset	0	0	0	0	55	0	1,385	514	124	2,078
										33,720
5th CIRCUIT										
Salt Lake City	7,822	3,394	35	2,366	8,691	49	56,762	0	212,890	292,009
Murray	4,696	1,765	0	328	953	0	9,571	6,044	110	23,467
Sandy	273	360	2	214	740	0	4,871	1,625	361	8,446
Coalville	24	4	0	5	0	0	86	3	0	86
										323,961
6th CIRCUIT										
Tooele	280	380	0	262	267	0	2,476	908	810	5,383
										5,383
7th CIRCUIT										
Vernal	389	114	0	277	369	1	1,373	701	0	3,224
Roosevelt	163	24	0	54	170	1	445	62	24	943
Manila	7	0	0	168	3	0	12	4	0	194
Duchesne	51	12	0	37	0	0	36	18	0	154
										4,515
8th CIRCUIT										
Orem	587	509	0	161	812	0	4,767	3,731	366	10,933
Provo	1,977	1,463	18	429	1,736	4	8,736	3,754	28,428	46,545
American Fork										Missing
Spanish Fork	82	334	1	217	57	0	1,234	624	43	2,592
Nephi	33	2	0	6	0	0	14	0	0	55
Heber	105	0	15	54	0	14	1	0	0	189
										60,314

9th CIRCUIT										
Cedar City	204	45	4	174	322	0	823	370	343	2,285
St. George	228	647	0	198	396	0	3,187	1,427	131	6,214
Fillmore	41	7	0	15	0	0	11	0	0	74
Beaver	83	3	0	17	0	0	5	1	0	109
										8,682
10th CIRCUIT										
Richfield	308	57	0	82	112	0	106	24	9	698
Manti	81	22	0	26	0	0	6	1	0	136
Junction	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	8
Loa	11	4	0	6	0	1	1	0	0	23
Panguitch	16	28	0	40	2	0	6	0	0	92
Kanab	9	5	0	25	0	3	1	0	0	43
										1,000
11th CIRCUIT										
Price	225	436	0	623	295	0	1,148	1,485	171	4,383
Castle Dale	59	149	1	166	0	23	258	50	0	706
										5,089
12th CIRCUIT										
Moab	237	354	0	442	198	0	1,509	631	171	3,542
Monticello	46	2	0	187	1	0	50	9	0	295
										3,837
STATE TOTALS	22,874	22,850	130	10,772	16,193	111	141,226	42,102	278,333	533,434

CIRCUIT COURT CIVIL DISPOSITIONS
(July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979)

	Dismissed	Defaults	Summary Judgments	Non-Jury Trials	Jury Trials	Clerk Judgments	Total Dispositions
1st CIRCUIT							
Brigham City	234	181	19	104	0	40	578
							578
2nd CIRCUIT							
Logan	410	381	8	161	0	0	960
Randolph	4	7	1	1	0	0	13
							973
3rd CIRCUIT							
Ogden	1,640	1,690	68	522	39	807	4,766
Roy	305	195	5	15	0	54	574
Morgan	0	3	0	0	0	3	6
							5,346
4th CIRCUIT							
Clearfield	52	367	0	81	0	0	500
Layton	350	238	39	100	11	162	900
Bountiful	311	366	118	318	0	7	1,120
Sunset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
							2,520
5th CIRCUIT							
Salt Lake City	941	3,532	212	1,191	23	979	6,878
Murray	1,176	1,686	417	1,356	2	1,314	5,951
Sandy	143	224	1	44	3	29	444
Coalville							
							13,273
6th CIRCUIT							
Tooele	241	208	5	42	0	34	530
							530
7th CIRCUIT							
Vernal	88	68	0	51	0	136	343
Roosevelt	3	25	5	3	0	0	36
Manila	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Duchesne	8	6	3	3	0	18	38
							418
8th CIRCUIT							
Orem	504	470	40	12	0	167	1,193
Provo	966	1,138	39	355	0	407	2,905
American Fork							
Spanish Fork	103	46	1	131	0	0	281
Nephi	5	18	0	1	0	0	24
Heber	15	2	14	1	0	20	52
							4,455

9th CIRCUIT							
Cedar City	36	76	6	16	0	31	165
St. George	444	291	7	54	1	1	798
Fillmore	17	11	0	4	0	3	35
Beaver	12	15	0	3	0	0	30
							1,028
10th CIRCUIT							
Richfield	47	153	2	3	1	2	208
Manti	24	31	2	3	0	8	68
Junction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loa	4	4	0	2	0	0	10
Panguitch	12	11	4	2	0	0	29
Kanab	2	2	2	0	0	0	6
							321
11th CIRCUIT							
Price	24	501	5	22	0	0	552
Castle Dale	34	27	33	26	0	2	122
							674
12th CIRCUIT							
Moab	261	204	1	4	0	0	470
Monticello	6	11	2	2	0	4	25
							495
STATE TOTALS	8,422	12,189	1,059	4,623	80	4,228	30,611

CIRCUIT COURT CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS
(July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979)

	Dismissed	Bound Over	Guilty Pleas	Bail Forfeiture	Non-Jury Trials	Jury Trials	Total Dispositions
1st CIRCUIT							
Brigham City	85	33	174	306	89	3	690
							690
2nd CIRCUIT							
Logan	68	69	320	100	54	3	614
Randolph	2	1	10	4	13	2	32
							646
3rd CIRCUIT							
Ogden	599	211	1,294	1,284	460	91	3,939
Roy	140	1	181	387	66	1	776
Morgan	11	0	15	1	10	1	38
							4,753
4th CIRCUIT							
Clearfield	82	66	220	54	248	9	679
Layton	79	39	186	57	100	9	470
Bountiful	95	36	454	17	94	17	713
Sunset	4	0	63	18	9	0	94
							1,956
5th CIRCUIT							
Salt Lake City	2,523	1,086	3,713	531	1,063	49	8,965
Murray	187	0	141	13	495	0	836
Sandy	308	0	258	220	34	24	587
Coalville	3	9	24	9	3	10	98
							10,388
6th CIRCUIT							
Tooele	45	24	126	79	35	5	314
							314
7th CIRCUIT							
Vernal	83	27	91	92	79	9	381
Roosevelt	16	11	82	26	14	0	149
Manila	10	0	1	113	3	1	128
Duchesne	4	5	7	1	1	2	20
							678
8th CIRCUIT							
Orem	166	66	467	7	166	11	883
Provo	354	96	906	166	196	26	1,744
American Fork	47	17	83	64	20	2	277
Spanish Fork	2	0	2	0	0	1	5
Nephi	4	8	9	6	7	4	38
Heber							
							2,897

9th CIRCUIT							
Cedar City	30	21	167	17	39	6	280
St. George	119	38	206	144	56	24	587
Fillmore	2	3	2	0	0	4	11
Beaver	1	1	6	0	6	1	15
							893
10th CIRCUIT							
Richfield	46	18	76	8	18	7	173
Manti	3	0	13	0	3	0	19
Junction	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Loa	1	2	1	0	2	0	6
Panguitch	6	1	4	1	11	2	25
Kanab	5	0	4	3	3	1	16
							241
11th CIRCUIT							
Price	102	14	392	115	36	6	665
Castle Dale	11	11	28	20	37	0	107
							772
12th CIRCUIT							
Moab	110	22	174	125	39	18	488
Monticello	14	5	70	54	16	1	160
							648
STATE TOTALS	5,364	1,932	9,948	4,027	3,522	340	24,876

CIRCUIT COURT TRAFFIC DISPOSITIONS
(July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979)

	Dismissed	Bail Forfeiture	Guilty Pleas	Non-Jury Trials	Jury Trials	Total Dispositions
1st CIRCUIT						
Brigham City	138	2,419	453	158	3	3,171
						3,171
2nd CIRCUIT						
Logan	333	10,978	644	209	10	12,174
Randolph	0	3	2	3	1	9
						12,183
3rd CIRCUIT						
Ogden	2,177	25,340	1,925	2,502	175	32,119
Roy	465	3,567	589	197	4	4,822
Morgan	0	0	0	0	0	0
						36,941
4th CIRCUIT						
Clearfield	41	1,422	52	78	0	1,593
Layton	368	5,155	688	287	12	6,510
Bountiful	608	8,676	1,099	259	6	10,648
Sunset	56	1,132	462	69	6	1,725
						20,476
5th CIRCUIT						
Salt Lake City	1,441	199,184	9,149	1,259	50	211,083
Murray	300	3,734	838	200	0	5,072
Sandy	325	4,612	661	78	3	5,679
Coalville	9	49	28	4	0	90
						221,834
6th CIRCUIT						
Tooele	160	2,156	229	104	12	2,661
						2,661
7th CIRCUIT						
Vernal	142	1,159	107	119	0	1,527
Roosevelt	14	374	89	36	1	514
Manila	2	10	0	1	1	14
Duchesne	4	22	10	19	0	55
						2,110
8th CIRCUIT						
Orem	393	5,921	1,144	450	32	7,940
Provo	1,181	27,899	4,836	350	0	34,266
American Fork						Missing
Spanish Fork	110	1,169	345	72	21	1,717
Nephi	1	0	5	1	1	8
Heber	0	0	0	0	0	0
						43,931

9th CIRCUIT						
Cedar City	41	1,422	52	78	0	1,593
St. George	87	4,262	212	358	20	4,939
Fillmore	2	0	1	8	0	11
Beaver	0	0	0	4	1	5
						6,548
10th CIRCUIT						
Richfield	20	11	40	11	9	91
Manti	0	0	1	0	1	2
Junction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panguitch	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kanab	0	0	0	0	0	0
						93
11th CIRCUIT						
Price	113	115	2,553	0	0	2,781
Castle Dale	8	211	155	4	0	378
						3,159
12th CIRCUIT						
Moab	216	1,960	50	22	0	2,248
Monticello	6	47	0	0	0	53
						2,301
STATE TOTALS	8,738	312,960	26,392	8,936	369	355,408

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS

A. Organization

Justice of the Peace Courts constitute part of the judicial system in Utah having been created by the Utah Constitution.

The Legislature possesses the power to determine the number of Justices of the Peace to be elected and fix by law their powers, duties and compensation.

The Justices of the Peace are elected or appointed within precincts established by County Commissions or within a city or town. There are 183 Justices of the Peace throughout the state as of the publication of this report, serving 203 Justice Courts.

There is no requirement that the Justice of the Peace be a member of the Bar. Any qualified elector may run for and hold the office with the only restriction being that he must reside in and hold court in the precinct, city or town in which he is elected or appointed.

Most Justices of the Peace serve on a part time basis, having other full or part time employment. In many cases, one person serves as Justice of the Peace in a city or town and in a county precinct simultaneously.

B. Jurisdiction

The territorial jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace Courts is restricted to the precinct or city limits in civil cases and to the county boundaries in criminal cases.

The statutes set forth in detail those types of civil cases which may be heard, but in general, the claim must not exceed $750.00 and must not involve subject matter relating to title or possession of real property or the legality of tax.

The statutes also set forth in specificity those types of criminal cases which may be prosecuted in the Justice of the Peace Court which include misdemeanors punishable by a fine less than $300.00, or imprisonment not to exceed six months or both.

Enforcement of judgments from the Justice of the Peace Courts are accomplished by attachment and garnishment and in the case of real estate by docketing the abstract of judgment with the appropriate County Clerk. Failure to docket the judgment renders it ineffective as a lien on real property of the debtor.

C. Administration

In the past, the Justice of the Peace has had little support or guidance in the administration of his court. The state does not provide for clerical or secretarial services. The Justices of the Peace have created an organization among themselves known as the Utah Association of Justices of the Peace. This organization has provided substantial leadership. Policies or guidelines which have been developed have been accepted on a voluntary basis and significant progress has been made in the internal administration of Justice of the Peace affairs.

Salt Lake County has established the position of Justice of the Peace Administrator. This individual serves in much the same manner as the Trial Court Executives on the District level and provides the Justices with many of the same administrative services. The Office of the State Court Administrator has the obligation of administration for the trial courts of which the Justices of the Peace are an integral part. In fulfilling this responsibility, the Court Administrator has developed a program to provide continuing education seminars on both a basic and advanced plan.

The 1977 legislation requires mandatory attendance by all Justices of the Peace to at least one qualifying seminar supervised by the Judicial Council each calendar year commencing with 1978. Any Justice not attending for two consecutive years may be removed from office. The Judicial Council is required to include in the Annual Report the Justices who are so certified. On the following pages, the Justices who attended the 1979 education program are shown as certified.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE ASSOCIATION
(Effective May 12, 1979)

PRESIDENT
Honorable Geraldine Christensen
1850 W. 7800 So.
West Jordan, UT 84084

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
Honorable John D. Stewart
Room 9, Courthouse
Farmington, UT 84025

THIRD VICE PRESIDENT
Honorable Jon Titus
71 No. 470 East
Smithfield, UT 84335

FOURTH VICE PRESIDENT
Honorable John E. Codner
Box 996
Monticello, UT 84535

VICE PRESIDENT
Honorable Alan R. Blomquist
435 So. 200 West
Richfield, UT 84701

SECRETARY-TREASURER
Honorable F. John Penrod
299 West Elberta
Pleasant View, UT 84404

LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN
Honorable Robert T. Matheson
733 W. 1900 So.
Woods Cross, UT 84087

Honorable James B. Kilby
Star Route
Park City, UT 84060

JUDICIAL COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE
Honorable Warren D. Cole
80 E. Center St.
Midvale, UT 84047

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Honorable LaGrande Christiansen
Region 1
Hyrum, UT 84319

Honorable H. DeLon Jensen
Region 2
North Ogden, UT 84404

Honorable Wayne Gunderson
Region 3
Salt Lake City, UT 84115

Honorable Don J. McCoy
Region 4a
Payson, UT 84651

Honorable Linda Beckstead
Region 4b
Manila, UT 84046

Honorable Roland Yardley
Region 5
Beaver, UT 84713

Honorable John W. Yardley
Region 6
Panguitch, UT 84759

Honorable Harold Twitchell
Region 7
Green River, UT 84525

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Name	Jurisdiction	7-1-78 thru 6-30-79 Average Monthly Caseload	1979 Judicial Education Program
BEAVER COUNTY			
Roland Yardley	Beaver County		Certified
	Beaver City	156	
Delbert Jamison	Minersville	2	Certified
Cliff Cook	Milford	4	Certified
C. Scott Bealer	Minersville	2	Certified
BOX ELDER COUNTY			
Merwin Christensen	Tremonton City	87	Certified
	Box Elder County	196	
Lorin C. Facer	Willard City	399	Certified
	Box Elder County		
Darlene Hurd	Snowville	4	
Elden R. Griffon	Garland	3	Certified
Samuel H. Bylsma	Perry	none reported	Certified
Norman S. Hunsaker	Box Elder County	76	Certified
Kim Hawker	Honeyville	none reported	Certified
Lolitia Palmer	Park Valley	none reported	Certified
CACHE COUNTY			
Louis Rist	Wellsville	68	Certified
Frank P. Olsen	Paradise	2	Certified
Jack L. Stevens	Nibley	44	Certified
Cecil G. Payne	Trenton	7	Certified
George S. Pond	Lewiston	20	Certified
John F. Krusi	Hyde Park	none reported	
James Mullen	Newton	2	
Jon Titus	Smithfield	none reported	Certified
Erwin R. Crosbie	River Heights	10	
Nathan Zollinger	Providence	19	
Le Grand Christensen	Hyrum	71	Certified
Grant H. Mauchley	Richmond	29	Certified
Alden N. Petersen	Millerville	7	Certified
Louis D. Griffin	North Logan	3	Certified
Joseph Griffin	Clarkston	none reported	Certified
CARBON COUNTY			
La Var Liddiard	East Carbon	39	Certified
	Sunnyside	0	
	Carbon County	0	
Albert J. Breznick	Helper	84	Certified
Frank Whipple	Wellington/Carbon County	36	Certified
Joanie Dennison	Scoffield	2	
DAGGETT COUNTY			
Linda Beckstead	Daggett County	35	Certified
Lysle Kelley	Daggett County	25	Certified

DAVIS COUNTY

Robert Matheson	Woods Cross	89	Certified
M. Prentice Leonard	Farmington	28	Certified
Leo D. Gibbs	No. Salt Lake	10	Certified
Henry Schuller	Kaysville City	94	Certified
John D. Stewart	Davis County	361	Certified
James Parrish	Centerville	13	Certified
James O. Della Silva	Syracuse	none reported	
Ray A. Adams	East Layton	28	
Kenneth Wellington	West Bountiful	46	Certified
Cornell Jensen	Clinton	46	

DUCHESNE COUNTY

Keith Rowley	Duchesne City	172	Certified
	Duchesne County	none reported	
John B. Gale	Duchesne County	112	Certified
Russell Gingell	Myton	3	

EMERY COUNTY

Stan Truman	Huntington/County	0	Certified
Var Lynn Peacock	Castle Dale/County	40	Certified
Harold Twitchell	Green River/Emery County	207	Certified
Phyllis Harward	Emery	0	

GARFIELD

Charles Hale	Escalante/County	3	Certified
John Yardley	Garfield County	228	Certified
Theodore Baker	Panguitch	60	

GRAND

Alvin E. Lange	Thompson	none reported	Certified
	Grand County	87	

IRON COUNTY

Melva Barton	Paragonah	none reported	
Kenneth Adams	Parowan	17	
Margaret Miller	Iron County	611	Certified
Joyce Buttery	Brian Head	none reported	Certified

JUAB COUNTY

Jay J. Chatterton	Eureka	0	Certified
	Juab County	0	
Harlow Pexton	Nephi	2	Certified
Loa Jean Hanson	Juab County	608	Certified

KANE COUNTY

Mark Brown	Kanab	254	Certified
	Kane County	200	
John N. Crofts	Long Valley	22	Certified
	Kane County	0	

MILLARD COUNTY

Max B. Nichols	Fillmore	none reported	Certified
Sid Young	County	34	
Whitley Rutherford	Kanosh	2	Certified
Ronald Hare	County	170	Certified
Glenn Christensen	Oak City	none reported	
F. Gale Farnsworth	Delta	none reported	

MORGAN COUNTY

Clifton Jenkins	Morgan County	129	Certified
L. Wayne Bell	Morgan City	7	Certified

PIUTE COUNTY

Stan E. Dalton	Circleville	none reported	Certified
	Piute County	29	

RICH COUNTY

Merle Spence	Garden City/ Rich County	37	Certified
Raymond B. Cox	Rich County	75	

SALT LAKE COUNTY

Geraldine Christensen	West Jordan	375	Certified
	Salt Lake County	60	
Wayne J. Gunderson	Salt Lake County	404	Certified
Lynn D. Bernard	Salt Lake County	546	
Ralph Bishop	Salt Lake County	403	Certified
Steve Stewart	Alta	none reported	
La Mar Johnson	Riverton	51	Certified
	Salt Lake County	22	
David Brown	South Jordan	none reported	
Warren D. Cole	Midvale	139	Certified
	Salt Lake County	550	
George Searle	South Salt Lake	154	
Rex Conradson	Salt Lake County	203	Certified
Henry Price	Salt Lake County	1,126	Certified
J. Raymond Spencer	Draper	none reported	Certified
Albert A. Mitchell	Bluffdale	2	Certified
Peggy Aikman	Salt Lake County	624	Certified

SAN JUAN COUNTY

John E. Codner	Monticello	44	Certified
		54	
George Mack Low	Blanding	37	Certified
Harold Muhlestein	San Juan County	189	Certified

SANPETE COUNTY

Terry C. Johnson	Fountain Green	2	Certified
Edward C. Maxwell	Gunnison	54	Certified
Lee C. Mower	Fairview/County	20	
Paul M. Thompson	Sanpete County	98	Certified
Wayne Graser	Ephraim	23	Certified
Ted Dase	Mt. Pleasant	36	Certified
	Sanpete County	63	
Merwin Kjar	Moroni	3	Certified

Neble T. Sears	Centerfield	2	Certified
Marion Denison	Manti	18	
SEVIER COUNTY			
Hartley Newby	Monroe	6	Certified
Thad R. Wasden	Aurora	278	Certified
	Sevier County/Salina	53	
Allen R. Blomquist	Sevier County	248	Certified
Jack Dean	Glenwood	1	
Alvin Hardman	Koosharem	27	
SUMMIT COUNTY			
James B. Kilby	Summit County/ Park City	none reported	Certified
Reed A. Warner	Summit County	none reported	Certified
Richard Fawcett	Henefer	none reported	
Stanley Leavitt	Kamas	none reported	
Robert McGregor	County	none reported	
TOOELE COUNTY			
James R. Williams	Grantsville	19	Certified
	Tooele County	5	
Lynn R. Poulsen	Wendover/County	none reported	Certified
Earl Butler	Stansbury Park/ County	295	Certified
Ross Russell	St. John/County	none reported	Certified
UINTAH COUNTY			
Brent Feltch	Uintah County	153	Certified
Norma J. Gray	Ft. Duchesne	none reported	
Richard Parry	County		
UTAH COUNTY			
Otto B. Collings	Utah County	85	Certified
J.D. Christensen	Utah County	128	Certified
Wallace S. Peterson	Springfield	0	Certified
Kyle Arnold	Alpine	10	
Wendell B. Johnson	Mapleton	0	Certified
D. Grant Ingersoll	Utah County	186	Certified
Keith R. Anderson	Lindon	140	Certified
	Pleasant Grove	39	
	Utah County	89	
E. Lew Christensen	Salem	7	
Don J. McCoy	Payson	183	Certified
Ada P. Robinson	Utah County	133	Certified
Phillip D. Black	Lehi	78	Certified
Vernon C. Mills	Utah County	264	Certified
Dorothy Sprague	Goshen	none reported	
Pricella Rushton	Pleasant Grove	none reported	Certified
J. Le Grand Adamson	Hyland	none reported	Certified
WASATCH COUNTY			
Berlin W. Whitaker	Midway	33	Certified
Glenda Cloward	Wasatch County	228	
	Soldier Summit	none reported	
Doyle Van Wagoner	Wasatch County	none reported	Certified
Daryl Shumway	Heber	none reported	Certified

WASHINGTON

James D. Bunker	Enterprise	5	Certified
Willard B. Farr	St. George	none reported	Certified
	Washington County	none reported	
Iranthus Spendlove	Washington County	1	Certified
William Lakner	Leeds	12	Certified
David Lee	Ivans	none reported	Certified
J. Ballard Hafen	Santa Clara	none reported	
H. Wayne Pinnock	Hurricane	29	Certified
Ike Robinson	Washington	28	Certified
Chester Adams	Toquerville	14	Certified
Jerald R. Williams	Hildale	none reported	Certified

WAYNE COUNTY

Laurence Casebolt	Hanksville	17	Certified
	Wayne County	none reported	
Don Cook	Loa	11	Certified
	Bicknell	none reported	
	Torrey	none reported	
	County	none reported	

WEBER COUNTY

Michael D. Lyon	South Ogden	240	Certified
F. John Penrod	Pleasant View	77	Certified
John Sandberg	Riverdale	28	Certified
Lee A. Crowton	Huntsville	26	Certified
Melvin L. Rodgers	Harrisville	76	
Keith R. Daley	Plain City	6	
Joseph L. Jones, Jr.	Washington Terrace	145	Certified
Sterling E. Gardner	South Weber	7	Certified
	Uintah	9	
Lon Jensen	No. Ogden	71	Certified

During the twelve month period of June 30, 1978 to July 1, 1979, 154 Justices of the Peace submitted individual monthly statistical reports reflecting the workload of their courts. The following is a total computation of the caseload reported by those 154 Justices by category:

Traffic offenses[1]		
Driving under the influence	1,445	
License violations	6,870	
Speeding	72,995	
Other moving violations	11,662	
Parking tickets	1,946	
Other non moving violations	34,061	
Sub total	129,979	88% of Total
Criminal Misdemeanors		
Assault and Battery	450	
Intoxication	1,910	
Possession of Narcotics	719	
Theft/Petty Larceny	1,348	
Bad Check Offenses	1,271	
Animal Offenses	2,624	
Fish and Game Offenses	1,915	
Parks and Recreation Offenses	625	
Planning, Zoning or Health Violations	65	
Other Misdemeanors	3,811	
Sub total	14,738	10% of Total
Criminal Felonies		
Preliminary Hearings	364	
Sub total	364	20% of Total
Civil Cases		
Small Claims	2,308	
Other Civil Cases	462	
Sub total	2,770	1.8% of Total
TOTAL CASELOAD	147,851	

[1]Includes number of violations within each citation rather than number of citations.

OFFICE OF THE COURT ADMINISTRATOR

RICHARD V. PEAY
State Court Administrator

RONALD W. GIBSON
Deputy Court Administrator

ELLIS D. PETTIGREW
Assistant Court Administrator

GORDON N. BISSEGGER
Judicial Planner/Fiscal Officer

GLENDA P. WEIGHT
Office Manager

VELTA R. DUFF
Grants Manager/Secretary

KERRY BREINHOLT
Secretary

DIANE JARVINEN
Secretary

JACKIE JOHNSON
Secretary

DIANNE R. KELLERMEYER
Secretary

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